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The Daily Telegraph.

No. 10,459.] LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1888. [ONE PENNY.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

FUNERALS by PETER ROBINSON.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Admission 10.0 to 5.0, 1s.—NOVEL AND INTERESTING ATTRACTIONS.—Handel Festival.—Nine Concerts Grosvenor, Miss Anna Ashingford, Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Mr. Henschel, Mr. Bridson, Mr. Brereton, Mr. Thorndike, &c. Conductor, Sir August Manns. Tickets 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 21s., and Guinea Reserved Arm Chairs. Programmes, 6d. each. Full particulars of Mr. Chapman, of the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mme GENEVIEVE WARD and Mr. W. H. KENDAL will appear in "A Test Case" and "Impulse" TO-DAY, at 3.0 and 8.0.

SCOTCH CONCERT.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-DAY, at 3.0 and 8.0. Mr. ROBERTSON and MISS WILSON. Mr. Wilson's Tableaux of Celebrated Scottish Pictures. Mr. Robertson's Scottish Entertainment. Mr. Wilson's Tableaux of Celebrated Scottish Pictures. Mr. Robertson's Scottish Entertainment.

SCOTCH CONCERT.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at 3.0 and 8.0. Mr. ROBERTSON and MISS WILSON. Mr. Wilson's Tableaux of Celebrated Scottish Pictures. Mr. Robertson's Scottish Entertainment.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERT, DECEMBER 1, at 3.0. Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, Mr. SANTLEY, Mr. HENSCHEL, Mr. BRIDSON, Mr. BRERETON, Mr. THORNDIKE, Miss ANNA ASHFORDBY, Miss LILIAN SMITH, Miss ANNIE MARRIOTT, Miss ANNIE MARRIOTT, Miss ANNIE MARRIOTT

MONEY MARKET.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS—TUESDAY.

PRODUCE MARKETS—TUESDAY.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

It was at a popular race meeting this season that an observant critic on the top of a grand stand said "What a wonderful lot of people—really splendid gathering. Just look at all the crowd on these stands and in the enclosures!" and to him promptly made answer an Irish friend, "Sure that's not the half of them—just look at all the people you can't see, away behind the stands." This is very much the aspect of affairs in the Commission Court, the people we don't see, and are not likely ever to see increase and multiply daily. We hear of them, and much importance is attached to them, but the anonymous invisible army is never paraded, and it will puzzle future historians to make out who were the persons yesterday alluded to as "the gentleman of '82 and the gentleman of '86" when Mr. Reid, Q.C., played hide-and-seek with Mr. Inspector Davis. Before coming to that point, however, it is right to say that for a long time the said Mr. Davis having been regarded as a sort of "Mrs. Harris," all were pleased to see him in the flesh and hear his firm, determined voice. He came on the scene after Sergeant Gilhooly had deposed to the existence of an "Outrage Book," and the judges, after five minutes' whispered consultation, had determined that "Outrage Books" and "Motives," and, in short, everything that could throw light on the case, ought to be produced, and put it nicely to the learned counsel on both sides that they would agree as to what entries should not in the public interests be disclosed. The "Outrage Book" is now part of the case, but that startling volume did not "get in" without a finely-fought wrangle, the intricate legal details of which were closely listened to by the ever-increasing crowd of ladies who fill the gallery daily and look down on these forensic battles as if they were "Queens of the Tournament." Then we came to Mr. Davis, and when he had told the familiar tale of outrages to Sir Henry James, he was taken in hand by Mr. Asquith, who made his first appearance as a keen cross-examiner in the case. What Mr. Asquith can do with an Irish peasant witness we have yet to see, but he certainly gets on nicely with a constabulary inspector, and added a new noun, "the skimmerer," to our growing literary appendix—a "skimmerer" being one who skims rents even as—to revert to sporting terms—astute racing men are popularly said to be able to "skim the cream of the long odds." Moreover, he got out a nice point of etiquette concerning the rules that govern the immortal pastime of Irish faction fights which is highly instructive. It was at Curnan Fair that the local Montagues and Capulets of Kerry were "having it out," and poor Mr. Herbert, whose murder was the serious subject of investigation for the moment, ordered a bâton charge, with the result that the rival factions, furious at being interrupted in their hereditary row, joined forces, "went for" the police, and, presumedly, routed them and resumed operations; the moral of which is that it is injudicious to interfere with a well-developed Irish fight. Then came a serious bit concerning the alleged "inner circle" of the Land League, with its "Fenian Land Police," appointed to carry out the behests of the League. This evidence brought up the name of another of the—as yet—invisible personages, Boyton, in whose oratory Mr. Justice Smith apparently took grave interest. But it is not always that the name comes out, for the witness flatly and firmly declined to say from whom he got his information. He was closely pressed, and he stoutly resisted the pressure until Mr. Justice Smith interposed with a mild "I have always understood a police-constable was not bound to say from whom he received evidence." Then Mr. Reid boldly attacked on the same lines, and pressed for the name of the informant, and, when resisted in the witness's calm official fashion, hotly exclaimed, "We are at the mercy of any statement made by any anonymous informant, and we may be able to prove him the greatest liar in the three kingdoms." The President suggested that Mr. Reid could, if he liked, ask the witness why he would not give the name, but this question Mr. Reid reserved, and went at the perplexing secret in another way. "Was he a member of the Land League? Was he in the pay of the police?" and so on in a generic search for his class in a way that irresistibly suggested the familiar drawing-room "guessing game." Indeed, it would not have surprised the Court if Mr. Reid had asked, "Is it animal, vegetable, or mineral?" and if he failed to guess the idea in the inspector's mind in three guesses, be obliged to "go out of court," and of course not listen at the door, while Mr. Davis thought of something else. It was when the game had got to the question, "Did he purport to have taken part in the organisation of crime?" that Sir Henry James admitted his learned friend was "on the track"—it is called "getting hotter" when the children play it—and the President thought there had been enough of it. Then there were some niceties of sentence-construction produced, and some playful work with adverbs, the whole result of which was that the mysterious "gentleman of '82" was not "available," and that the "gentleman of '86" was. These members of the mysterious multitude behind the Grand Stand "come like shadows, so depart," and are part of the group indicated by our racing friend as individuals that you can't see but are decidedly to be looked at. Mr. Lockwood scored a neat little point when he got out that the "ammunition" found in a searched house consisted of cartridges suitable for a "breechloading fowling-piece," and could be used for "sporting purposes or scaring crows." "Fowling-piece" is evidently forensic for a hammerless snap-action "choke-bore," and the learned counsel sat down with a look expressive of the idea that when Vacation comes he would rather like a day over a Kerry snipe-bog with the said "ammunition," and would even condescend to crow-scaring, if necessary in the interests of his clients. Mr. Davitt read his own speech as reported in the *Freeman's Journal* with fine oratorical effect and fervour, and pressed his one constant and unvarying point that he had denounced all forms of outrage and torture of "blameless beasts who only exist to serve us, and who minister to our needs." The ideas of the speech seemed good to all who heard it, the style was extravagantly passionate.

After the adjournment there came on another "battle of the documents." Sir Charles Russell pressed for inspection of letters—it was suggested forged letters—written by Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Davitt. The Attorney-General resisted the application, and it was curious to hear the names of "Jones and the Monte Video Gas Company, 5 Q. B. D.," brought in on a point of law in this case. The Gas Company did little good to Mr. Attorney, for though their lordships reserved judgment, it was very evident that they were strongly inclined to follow the precedent laid down in Mr. Davitt's perfectly parallel case. "We will take time to consider," said Sir James Hannen, and smiling, added "among the considerations will be the document itself." The interest in the contents of the "box" grows apace. Mr. Davis came back, and was alluded to by Mr. Biggar as "the prisoner," and then the very varied style of the *Kerry Sentinel* leaders was commented upon by almost all the counsel engaged in the case, until the President asked "What's the object of this, Mr. Attorney?" and literary criticism made way for Sergeant Gilhooly once more, who said he had given his proof to Mr. Horan, an Irish "R. M.," and gave Sir Charles Russell an opportunity of enlightening his learned friends on the other side with a graphic description of what form of meal is meant by "potatoes and point." This was a highly ingenious turn, but, all the same, the Court threw out the suggestion that Kerry, instead of being taken "in districts," might be "consolidated." The idea seems a sound one, considering the enormous number of hitherto unexplored districts that have to be gone into. On the whole, what the habituals of the Court call a "police-day" is rather dull, and the vital questions at issue seem to take a long time to swim into focus.

The Commissioners—Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith—took their seats at half-past ten.

The counsel appearing in the case were: For the *Times*, The Attorney-General (Sir R. Webster, Q.C.), Sir H. James, Q.C., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. W. Graham, of the English Bar; and Mr. John Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Ronan, of the Irish Bar.

For Mr. Parnell: Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Asquith; and for other members of the Irish party—Mr. R. T. Reid, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Lionel Hart, Mr. Arthur Russell, and Mr. A. O'Connor, of the English Bar; and Mr. T. Harrington, of the Irish Bar.

Sergeant GILHOOLY, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was examined by Sir Henry James. He stated that he was stationed at Castleisland, in County Kerry. In 1880 the police force in that district had to be increased.

Sir C. Russell: We are getting proof of the same thing over and over again, entailing enormous expense on both parties. Do let us come to something which is really material.

Mr. Reid: All this was given on the last day.

Sir H. James: I am glad to accept any suggestion, even as to the conduct of the case; but my friends will forgive me if I say that there has been no evidence whatever given as to the increase of the police since 1880, the important period we are now dealing with. We are putting forward that the increase of police followed certain events.

Sir C. Russell: There is no more doubt that your lordships are sitting on that Bench than that an increase of crime occurred in that year. It is on the record, and it appears in all the Parliamentary returns. Let the official statements of the increase of the police be put in, and they can be subjected to investigation or criticism.

Sir H. James: If my friend would allow me, the proof could have been given in half the time that he is occupying in arguing it.

Sir C. Russell: Excuse me. My lord, and not you, will decide this matter.

The President: I am waiting till I have an opportunity to decide it. (A laugh.)

Sir C. Russell: I hope your lordship does not intend to convey that I am standing in the way of a decision.

The President: Oh, no.

Sir C. Russell: I wish to stand in the way only long enough to protest against this gross waste of time and this enormously heavy expense.

The President: I think the evidence is relevant in the form in which Sir H. James last put it—Was it necessary to have an increase of police in this year?

Examination continued: What increase was made in 1885?—About twenty-five men. The number has been doubled since.

Had you any agrarian crimes before 1880?—No.

Had you any moonlighters?—No. There were a few petty outrages, which were not of an agrarian character.

Do you recollect speeches being made in 1880?—I do. The Land League was established in Castleisland in that year. I then observed a great change in the district. Crime became prevalent, and there were many threatening letters and notices. We had moonlighters abroad. In 1885 four men were convicted in Cork of raids on two police stations and taking arms. They were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. One named Crowley was the reputed secretary of a branch of the League. I have seen the other three men attend meetings of the Land League.

The President: Do you mean public meetings or special meetings of the League?

Witness: Both.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell: We keep an outrage book at headquarters.

Sir C. Russell: I call for it for the years 1879-80.

Sir H. James: This is a book which it would not be right to call an outrage-book, as it contains letters and confidential communications in respect to certain persons in the district, and those who have charge of it say that in the interests of the public service, and also of individuals, it ought not to be made public.

Sir C. Russell: My learned friend is strangely misinstructed. The name "outrage-book" is not mine; it is the official name printed on the back of the book itself, and one of those books has been produced already—a book from which we derived a great deal of what we conceived to be valuable information. I affirm that there is not in that book, every page of which I turned over, one single entry which bears out the statement of my learned friend.

The President: But this is another book.

Sir C. Russell: I am aware that it is another book, but it is a book of the same class. I am not content to accept the statement made by Sir Henry James—of course on his instructions—that it is against the interests of the public service that the book should be seen. Those who are getting up the *Times* case, or assisting in getting it up, have had access to the book, and I say that we ought to have the same right. I certainly shall, with great deference, as far as I may respectfully do so, insist on seeing the books and having all of them produced. If your lordships wish first to examine them, well and good; I shall make no objection.

Mr. Reid followed on the same side.

Sir H. James: So far as the book produced here on Friday last is concerned, no objection is made by anyone to the production of that class of book. But it was distinctly stated that there was another book containing other entries. I do not admit that Mr. Soames, or anyone assisting him, has ever had access to that book, or had it in his possession. It is not I, but a public official, that objects to its production.

Sir C. Russell: My question—to which objection was taken, and which I have been pressing—was as to the production of the first class of book, one of which was produced on Friday last.

The President said: There was a book—I am not sure that there was not more than one—endorsed "outrage-book"; and after some discussion that was admitted in evidence. There was a particular column, headed, I think, "Motives." Ultimately that also was admitted as a general statement on the part of the witness, and as having been used in getting up criminal statistics. I can understand, in the sense in which Sir Henry James put it, that, so far as he and his clients are concerned, they made no objection to the production of the second class of book, which would contain, I suppose, something analogous to the "Motives." Now an objection is raised, which, no doubt, does not come, and which ought not properly to come, from the parties themselves. That objection, however, must in form be taken by the person who produces the book, and who can give his reason for such objection. But it is in the highest degree desirable that everything which is substantially contained in that book about outrage, and including also that under the head of "Motives," ought to be produced. I do not think any objection ought to be taken on the part of any official to its being put in evidence. I can, however, conceive that there may be some special entries which a public functionary would think ought not to be disclosed. If there are any such I should beg that Sir Henry James would himself look at them, and I hope that he would not think it inconsistent with his position to show Sir C. Russell and Mr. Reid, and those who assist him, the class of entries objected to. If it should still be found impossible to come to an arrangement, then we should very willingly look at them ourselves.

Sir C. Russell: I have no objection to that course. Meanwhile I call for the outrage book.

Witness: It is not here.

Sir C. Russell: Then I ask to reserve my cross-examination of this witness until the book is forthcoming.

This course was assented to.

Mr. WM. DAVIS, district inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, examined by Sir H. James, said: I was stationed at Castleisland from 1880 to 1887. I attended a number of Land League meetings. Patrick D. Kenny was president of the Castleisland branch, and Timothy Horan was secretary. At a meeting at Knockanbull, on June 5, 1881, Mr. Arthur Herbert was referred to as having evicted a tenant in the neighbourhood. Mr. Herbert on one occasion showed me a letter purporting to be signed by Timothy Horan. I know Timothy Horan's handwriting, and the letter I believe to have been written by him.

Sir H. James read the letter, which was signed "Timothy Horan, secretary," and was to the following effect: "I am directed to call your attention to certain statements made against you at the last meeting. It was resolved that you be respectfully requested to attend the next meeting of the League, to be held on Sunday next, Jan. 2, 1881."

Examination continued: In May, 1881, a tenant on a farm for which Mr. Herbert was agent was evicted. Mr. Herbert was present at the eviction. He was murdered on March 30, 1882. He was shot in three places. On the night after the murder thirteen of Mr. Herbert's lambs were killed. They were found on the lawn in front of his house. Mrs. Herbert was boycotted, and I had to take steps to procure food for her. I don't know whether she made any attempt to obtain it, but she asked me to get it for her.

On Nov. 28 or 29, 1881, an outrage was reported to you?—Yes, a farmer named Horan complained that his wall had been thrown down because he had paid his rent. On Nov. 14 a horse belonging to a man who used to drive the police was killed. The witness also gave particulars of cases of intimidation and firing into dwelling houses in 1882. A man named Shea was threatened with death if he paid his rent, and another one, Murphy, if he did not allow Land League huts to be erected on his farm for a tenant called Myers. In February among the threatening notices was one against any person dealing with Connolly, calling upon people to boycott him, and offering a reward for information as to payment of rent. Patrick O'Brien was threatened with death if he continued to supply the police with provisions. Several tenants and labourers were menaced with the revenge of Captain Moonlight if they paid their rents or held conversation with the police. A notice was issued offering £300 reward for information as to payment of rent and £500 to any person who would shoot a bailiff. Persons were threatened with death who would not vote for the Land League candidate in the election of guardians. Warning was repeatedly given against dealing with police, emergency men, or land-grabbers. Notices were posted threatening with death farmers who did not treat their servants well, and similar warnings were given to persons who took grazing land from certain farmers.

In reply to further questions the witness said that crime reached its highest point in the district in 1882.

Sir H. James read a letter from Timothy Horan addressed to the Central League in Dublin, in September, 1881. The writer said:

"I beg to direct your attention to a matter of a private character, which I attempted to explain to you when I was in Dublin at the convention. One of the men from a shot lost the use of his eye. It cost him £4 to go to Cork for medical attendance. Another man received a wound in the thigh, and was laid up for a month. No one knew of the patients but the doctor and myself and the members of the society. I may inform you that the said parties cannot afford to suffer; and if it were a public affair a subscription list would have been opened at once for them, as they proved to be heroes. The third man escaped a shot, but got his jaw grazed. I hope you will, at your discretion, do what you can to make a grant, which you can send over to me or to the Rev. J. Halloran."

The latter was endorsed "£6. 12-10-81."

Examination continued: How long have you been connected with the constabulary?—Over thirty-five years.

At Castleisland did you receive any assistance in the detection of crime?—No. People were afraid of giving information. There was a great change in that respect as compared with the period previous to 1880.

Had you known of moonlighting visits before 1880?—No; but I was only at Castleisland from that year.

Had you known of them in other districts?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asquith: I had never been in Kerry until I came to Castleisland, and the Land League was already established there, so that I cannot say what was the state of the district previously. A large number of the outrages, of which I have given a list, consisted of threatening letters.

Was it not a matter of notoriety that even in Ulster in 1879 threatening letters were very common?—I could not say that they were very common, but I remember cases. Mr. Herbert received a threatening notice before his death, and Colletty before he was shot.

Is it not a fact that in a vast majority of the cases the threatening notice was not followed by any crime?—I should say so.

Did your investigations lead you to suspect in not a few cases that the persons who received the notices had themselves written them?—In a few cases I found they were cognisant of them having been written.

Is it not the fact that, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Herbert by his demeanour as a magistrate had made himself unpopular with the people?—I should certainly say not.

Do you remember his using the expression as to "skibbering" the people?—I was present on that occasion, and what he said has been much misconstrued. He certainly did use the words, and he afterwards had the nickname of Skibberer. I know of the occasion when Mr. Herbert is reported to have ordered the police to fire at the people. He did not order them to fire, but he directed a bâton charge.

Did you allow a charge to be made?—I did.

Why?—Because I thought it was necessary. There was a fight between two factions, and when the police interfered to separate them both joined and attacked the police. (Laughter.) Mr. Herbert was present at my request.

Was it generally reputed that he had ordered you to fire?—I never heard of it.

Do you remember the occasion when Mr. Herbert was taken into custody by the police?—I heard of it.

At the inquiry into the claim for compensation after Mr. Herbert's murder did you not express an opinion that he had been murdered on account of his conduct as a magistrate?—I could not say at this moment, but I believe that it was on account of his action as an agent.

Was the National League in your district ever what you would describe as a strong organisation?—I do not think it was.

You gave evidence before the Cowper Commission?—Yes.

You said there that "there is only really one branch of the Land League practically working in the Castleisland district"?—Yes, at that time.

You say, "There are three or four other branches, but they practically never meet"?—Yes; they had not met for some weeks.

And you go on to express the opinion their meeting was "not necessary, considering that intimidation is so extensive in that district"?—Yes.

In what form was intimidation practised in your district?—By armed parties visiting houses.

What we have heard described as Moonlighting?—Yes.

In your opinion, to what class do the Moonlighters belong?—Generally speaking to the farmers' sons and the labouring class.

Do you believe the Moonlighters to be an organised body?—Yes.

A secretly organised body?—Yes, certainly.

Do they go by any particular name?—"Moonlighters" and "Night-boys," which are synonymous terms.

When did you first become acquainted with this secret organisation in Castleisland?—About 1882.

What brought it to your attention?—My inquiries as to how, in so short a time, so large a district could become disorganised.

What did you discover?—That in the Land League there was an inner circle, who organised the Fenians of the district into a Land League police to carry out the behests of the League. I told that to the Cowper Commission, but it is not published in the report.

How comes it not to be published?—I refused at first to say, but I was brought in afterwards, when the reporters were not present.

Did that organisation continue to exist in 1883, 1884, and 1885?—The Land League ceased in 1881, but this organisation continued to go on.

In your opinion were these outrages the work of that organisation?—Yes; by the direction of the central organisation.

What do you mean by that?—My informant said there was a central organisation in Dublin, and the result was that these were continued.

Did you ever succeed in tracing any connection between the Moonlighters at Castleisland and the League in Dublin?—I have seen a man from Dublin who was organising in Castleisland.

When?—In February, 1881.

What was his name?—Boyton.

What did you see him do?—I heard him make a speech.

Where?—In Castleisland. I think it was in February, 1881.

Did you see him do anything?—I did not, but I heard what his business there was.

From whom?—From one of my informants.

Give me his name?—I will not, if you please.

Was it from the information of the person whose name you won't give that you came to the conclusion that Boyton was organising?—It was.

Had you any other reason for coming to that conclusion?—Yes; the district got worse shortly after he came there.

You told us you searched the house of a man named Horan, a secretary of the Land League?—Yes. I did that under the powers of the Crimes Act of 1882. I searched the place from top to bottom, and afterwards instituted proceedings against him for having ammunition on his premises. He was convicted and fined £3. Another person, Kenny, was similarly convicted and fined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reid: Before the Cowper Commission you were asked, "There must be an organisation exercising a tremendous power over the people?" and you answered "Yes"?—That is so.

Then you were asked, "Do I understand you to say there is no sympathy among the respectable tenants for these outrages?" and you answered "There is not"?—That is so.

Then you were asked, "But they subscribed?" and you said, "They were compelled to subscribe"?—Yes.

You now say that there was an inner circle of the Land League?—Yes.

And that you obtained the information from an informant?—Yes.

Give me the name of that informant.—I will not.

I must press you for an answer.—I must appeal to my lord. I cannot give you the name.

Mr. Reid: This is evidence of a hearsay character.

Mr. Justice Smith: I always understood a police-constable was not bound to say from whom he received information.

Sir C. Russell: Yes; but this is not a case of that kind.

Mr. Reid: We are endeavouring to get at the bottom of the whole matter, and here is a police officer who says the Land League has an inner circle according to his information. I am entitled to test that, otherwise we are at the mercy of any statement made by an anonymous informer as to whom we might be able to prove that he is the greatest liar in the three kingdoms.

Sir H. James: The witness, no doubt, has some good reason for refusing to give this information. The man's life might not be safe.

The President: We can deal with the matter when the witness gives a reason why he declines to answer the question. The point will then naturally arise whether the reason for such refusal is sufficient in our opinion, and whether we should or should not exercise the power we have of calling upon the witness to answer.

Mr. Reid: I will defer asking the question at present. (To witness): When was this information given to you?—In 1882, in January or February.

I ask generically as to the class of person. Was he in the pay of the police or not?—He was not.

Was he a member of the National or Land League?—He was a member of the Land League.

Did he purport to have himself taken part in the organisation of crime?—

Sir H. James (interposing): I am afraid my friend is on the track of finding out who the person is by restricting the geographical area.

The President: I think that Mr. Reid is entitled to have the class of man, for, if he were one of the alleged criminals, the objection must reasonably be taken that his evidence could not be relied upon.

Mr. Reid: I desire to be checked if I ask anything that would tend to the person's identity. (To witness) Did this gentleman—or individual—convey to you that he had himself taken part in this inner circle?—He did.

Did he make to you any communication indicating that he had taken part in crime or murder himself?—No.

Or any organisation of it?—I won't say that. He told me he had never perpetrated crime, but he said he had known about it.

Approved of it and assisted in the organisation of it?—Yes, I should say so.

Did he give you any document?—No.

Have you any evidence beyond that proving the existence of this secret ring or circle?—I have no evidence, save that of another person.

In the same class?—Yes.

Tarred with the same brush, I suppose. Beyond the statements of these two men, you have no evidence that you can lay before the Court?—Save the disorganised state of the district and the results following.

Mr. Reid: As at present advised I do not press the question as to identity; but I should like to have the sanction of the Court to ask whether or not these two persons are in Ireland, and are they available to give evidence within the United Kingdom?

The President: Yes, presuming that by "available" you mean that they are capable of being called.

Mr. Reid: Yes. (To witness) Are these two persons in Ireland and accessible?

Witness: I believe one is.

The other is not accessible?—No. One of them I never met until 1886, when he gave me information.

Was he a member of the National League?—I do not know. The statement of the first was confined to the Land League, and the statement of the second was confined to the National League.

The available person is the gentleman of 1882, or of 1886?—The gentleman of 1886.

Do not private spite or family quarrels prove a most fruitful cause of outrage?—A great many in the Castleisland district were due to that cause.

Are there not many secret societies in Kerry?—The only secret society I know of—I do not speak of Moonlighters—was the Fenian organisation.

The old Fenians used to be men who were prepared to fight on the hillside?—Yes.

But there are some degenerate Fenians, or people not worthy to be called Fenians—(laughter)—from the original point of view, who are members of subordinate secret societies?—Possibly there are.

But have you any doubt that Kerry is honeycombed with secret societies?—I cannot answer that question.

Have you never heard of it?—No.

Was there denunciation of outrage at the League meetings?—I have no recollection of any denunciation of crime until Mr. Davitt went down.

The learned counsel then read a speech by Father O'Reardon at the Knocknabull meeting strongly condemning violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood: On April 7, 1883, I searched the houses of Horan and Kenny. I found ammunition there.

You mean powder and shot?—There were cartridges for a breechloading gun.

Do you mean a breechloading fowling-piece?—Yes.

Suitable for sporting purposes or scaring crows?—For sporting purposes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davitt: I believe you were present at the meeting which I addressed at Castleisland in February, 1886?—Yes.

What was the character of the people who attended the meeting?—They were farmers, labourers, and townspeople.

Mr. Davitt read extracts from a report of his speech, in which he denounced in eloquent terms the torture of dumb animals and the practice of Moonlighting.

Cross-examination continued. Mr. Davitt: Does that report agree with your recollection?

Witness: It is a very correct report of what you did say.

If it is said that I sympathised with the boycotting of the Curtin family you would not agree with that view?—No, I would not. But allow me to explain. It was rumoured that you afterwards visited Mrs. Sullivan, and that you did not visit Mrs. Curtin.

Would it not suggest itself to you that if I wished to stop the boycotting, the best means of doing so would be to visit Mrs. Sullivan?—Yes.

Mr. Davitt: That is precisely why I called upon Mrs. Sullivan. Have you heard of prosecutions of the police for outrages?

Witness: No; but I remember an instance in which a police-officer did not speak the truth, and was prosecuted and convicted. I also remember an instance of policemen being prosecuted for firing shots into a house in the Killarney district.

The Court here adjourned for luncheon.

On the sitting being resumed,

Sir C. Russell made an application for a further discovery of documents. He read an affidavit by Mr. Lewis, stating that he had received information that the *Times* solicitors had in their possession two letters purporting to be signed by Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Kelly, which had been delivered to them by the same persons who had delivered the letters purporting to be signed by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Egan. Mr. Soames did not deny that he had a letter purporting to be written by Mr. O'Kelly, but, notwithstanding its materiality, it had not been disclosed.

The President observed that the Commissioners had directed that Mr. Davitt should be shown the letter referring to him.

Sir C. Russell said he had to make a similar application with reference to the O'Kelly letter.

The Attorney-General urged that this was an attempt not only to get documents to which the defendants were not entitled, but to go behind the decision of the Court. It was on hearsay that the application was made.

The President: I thought it was suggested to be a letter by O'Kelly, who is also one of the persons charged.

Sir C. Russell: Certainly.

The President: In fact, it stands upon exactly parallel lines to the Davitt letter.

The Attorney-General said that if their lordships on looking at the letter again thought Mr. O'Kelly should see it he would not have a word to say. But he submitted that his learned friend should not be allowed to come to the court on a hearsay application for something which it had already been decided he was not entitled to have.

Mr. Justice Smith (to Sir C. Russell): Do you ask for a further affidavit of documents?

Sir C. Russell: No, we do not care in the least about a further affidavit of documents. We want to see this letter.

The President: I think we will take time to consider. Amongst other considerations will be the document itself. It was entirely upon our own motion that we directed that the Davitt letter should be seen. There was nothing to lead up to that, but we thought in fairness that it should be seen. I am bound to say that if my attention had been specially directed to it, I might have thought the same about Mr. O'Kelly's letter.

Sir C. Russell: If your lordships had seen the O'Kelly letter, and had come to the conclusion that it should not be disclosed, I should not make this application; but, as a matter of fact, your lordships' attention has never been called to the letter. If it is a genuine letter, then it is a document which the party who is sought to be incriminated by it has a right to see; if it is not a genuine letter he has an equal—if not a stronger—right to see it. The case for the other side is that these letters are genuine letters, but we can show that they come from tainted sources.

The President: Very well, we will reserve our judgment.

Inspector DAVIS, recalled, was cross-examined by Sir C. Russell. He said that the information he received did not give him any clue to the perpetrators of outrage. So far as he knew Mr. Boyton was only at Castleisland on one occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Biggar: The two policemen convicted of firing shots at a labourer's house were fined £2 and removed to another district. Another policeman, alleged to have deposited ammunition at a certain place to mislead the police, was fined 10s.

Mr. Biggar: Would that be what another man would get who had been guilty of screening people from justice?

The President: It must depend on the circumstances, and we cannot try the circumstances.

Mr. Biggar: All right, my lord. (Laughter.)

Sir H. James read an extract from the *Kerry Sentinel*, which suggested that Mr. Herbert was generally unpopular, that in proceeding on foot a distance of about five English miles in the evening he undertook a hazardous journey, and that his death was the result of foolhardy bravery and the impulsive championship of a certain class. The learned counsel also read extracts from a speech made by Mr. O'Riardon, at a Land League meeting, in which it was recommended that an example should be made of Mr. Herbert, though they should not "injure a hair of his head."

Re-examined by Sir H. James: Is it your observation that the Crimes Act of 1882 had any power in repressing crime?—Undoubtedly it had.

Do you know any other method the Land League had of carrying out their decrees except by moonlighting?—No.

Sir C. Russell: Really, this is too bad.

Sir H. James: You told my learned friend you had satisfied your mind as to some of the letters. Were they by members of the Land League?

Sir C. Russell: Is that possibly admissible?

The President: I do not think it is. It is only asking whom he suspects.

Do you know any Fenians in Castleisland?—They were pointed out to me.

Do you mean to except those persons from the list of those who committed outrages?—I could not.

Were they or were they not Land Leaguers?—They were represented to me to be so. I have seen them attending League meetings.

Mr. Reid read an extract from the *Kerry Sentinel*, speaking of Mr. Herbert's murder as a "story of horror," and one "whose life had been foully and brutally taken by this disgraceful deed."

The Attorney-General: I think the next sentence should be read.

Mr. Reid (reading): "It should be well realised that though one human life was foully and brutally taken the lives of seven young men are now at the mercy of any informer who can put together a plausible story."

The Attorney-General read an extract with reference to the killing of some lambs near Mr. Herbert's house.

The President: What is the object of this, Mr. Attorney?

The Attorney-General: The outrage is attributed in the *Kerry Sentinel* to the police.

The President: Even if that be so it does not throw any light upon it.

Police-sergeant GILHOOLY was then recalled by Sir H. James, and produced the Castleisland Station book of crime for 1879. There were only thirteen offences, and some of these of the most trivial character, during that year.

Cross-examined by Sir C. Russell: Was not Castleisland district enlarged in 1880?—No.

Was not a station added to it?—Yes.

Then that was enlarging it?—No; another station was taken from it. (Laughter.)

Who took your evidence?—Nobody.

You never gave evidence to anybody?—I made a statement. (Laughter.) I made it to Mr. Horan, at the Inns of Court Hotel. He is an official over me.

Was there any Ribbonism in county Kerry?—I could not say there was any. I do not know of any difference between Ribbonism and Moonlighting.

Did you come across any cases which you reported as outrages, but which you afterwards found were not outrages?—Yes.

Was there much distress in Kerry in 1879 and 1880?—Not very much.

Is that what you would call a prosperous part of the country?—Not very prosperous.

Do they have to live on potatoes?—I do not know.

And flesh-meat at Christmas?—Oh, yes, and at other times.

They point the potato at the meat and fancy they get the flavour? (Laughter.)—I cannot say.

Did you come across any combination against the payment of all rent, or were fair abatements only asked for?—Fair abatements.

Is it the case that, before December, 1880, the Castleisland district was ten miles long by four or five miles wide, and that, after that, it was eleven miles broad by twenty-six miles long?—I do not know that it was enlarged.

The Attorney-General: The book from which evidence has been given refers to 1879. I have the books for 1878 and 1880, and, as the number of outrages is not large, I will have them copied and given to my friend.

Mr. Reid: For the purposes of comparison, I shall be glad if the Attorney-General will restrict the figures to the same area as that which the evidence covers.

The Attorney-General: I can't.

The President: As far as possible.

Mr. Justice Smith: Why cannot you take it county by county?

The Attorney-General: We find it necessary to give detailed evidence as regards particular districts. Take a large county such as Kerry; there are portions in which there are no crime and portions in which there is a great deal.

The President: It is for that reason that the areas should be the same.

The Attorney-General: I am told that up to November, 1880, the Castleisland district was not changed, so that will enable my friend to a great extent to make the comparison for himself.

The Commissioners adjourned shortly before four o'clock.

LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Henry William Williamson and Samuel Thomas Leigh, Coventry Club, 8, New Coventry-st., Leicester-square, Middlesex, club proprietors—Henry Willatt and John Wattam, 7, Aldgate High-st., London, coffee-house keepers—Joseph Kitchin, William Beaumont Thomas, Thomas Angus, David Wilson Thomas, and William Beaumont Gardner, Shad Thames, Southwark, Surrey, shumac merchants—Richard Fetch and Henry Hope Shakespear, 5, John-st., Bedford-row, solicitors—George Frederick Lawrence and Edward Gaylor Lawrence, 58, Haymarket, Middlesex, dyers—Henry Charles Rouch and Alfred Rouch, 132, Fortess-rd., Kentish Town, Middlesex, cheesemongers—Louis Marks and Simon Marks, ...

CHATS WITH THE GREAT DUKE.

A volume of singular interest has just been issued by Mr. Murray. It is compiled by Earl Stanhope from notes collected by his father of "conversations held with the Duke of Wellington from 1831 to 1851." These notes were dictated to Lady Mahon, or written out by the noble author immediately after each occasion, and possess, therefore, all the value of fresh and accurate records. The subjoined will give an idea of the chatty nature of the information, of which this little book is full.

At dinner I asked him whether he could make out Napoleon at Waterloo on the opposite heights? "No, I could not—the day was dark—there was a great deal of rain in the air. At the height of?——(I did not catch the name, but he meant the same described in the 'Subaltern' by Mr. Gleig, who was present) I made out Soult most plainly. I had an excellent telescope. I saw him come up—all the officers took off their hats as he turned towards them. I saw him spying at us—write and send off a letter: I knew what he was writing (laughing), and gave my orders accordingly; but so plainly did I see him that I am sure I should have known him again anywhere." Did your Grace know him afterwards at Paris? "Yes, I did." Mr. Gleig asked for his description. "He is a very large man—very tall and large, like Marshal Beresford—a harsh voice, and not a very pleasant countenance or manner. It is a curious thing that when I was returning to Toulouse from Paris—I had been to Paris from the army—I met him going up. The postilions have a habit there of changing horses on the road, and so did ours. I was fast asleep at the time, but I was told afterwards that Soult, hearing whose carriage it was, had got out and walked round and round several times with his spying-glass to reconnoitre what was inside (laughing). . . . Soult was not the ablest general ever opposed to me; the ablest after Napoleon was, I think, Massena. Soult did not quite understand a field of battle; he was an excellent tactician—knew very well how to bring his troops to the field, but not so well how to use them when he had brought them up."

Speaking of Ireland the Duke observed:

"Ireland has gained prodigiously by the Union—it is now the Poland of England. They have no taxes compared to ours, and the English market is thrown open to their corn and meat. Never did a country combine greater advantages." "But Dublin, sir, must have lost?" "No—even Dublin has gained by the Union. Look to facts. Dublin is now twice as large as it was thirty years ago."

[illegible]

SHIP'S CREW DISABLED BY LIGHTNING.

[illegible]

THE NAVY.

[illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[illegible]

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[illegible]

THE WIDOWS OF FIREMEN.

[illegible]

THE ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

[illegible]

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHANCERY DIVISION, Nov. 27.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY COURT, Nov. 27.

[illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CROYDON NOTES.

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES.

[illegible]

CROYDON MEETING—TUESDAY.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME FOR THIS DAY—WEDNESDAY.

[illegible]

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

[illegible]

HANLAN v. BEACH.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Calcutta, Nov. 26.—The Ganges arrived. The Karamania left for London. Nov. 27.—The Bardon Tower left.

Colombo, Nov. 26.—The Duke of Buccleuch left. Nov. 25.—The Jumna, from Brisbane, left for London. Nov. 27.—The Austral, from Australia for London, arrived.

Deal, Nov. 27.—The Laju, from Antwerp for Singapore, and the Raphael, from Manilla for London, passed.

Dover, Nov. 27.—The Campinas (supposed), from Hamburg for Pernambuco, passed yesterday. The Union Steamship Company's steamer St. Ronan, from Hamburg for Southampton, and the Galileo, from New York for Hull, passed this morning.

Gravesend, Nov. 27.—The Sussex, from Sydney passed yesterday for London Dock. The Kangra, from Bombay, via Antwerp; the Rome, from Bombay; and the Merkara, from Brisbane, all passed for the Royal Albert Dock. The Kata, from Demerara for West India Dock, and the Matabele, from Natal for the London Dock, also passed.

Halifax, Nov. 26.—The Damara arrived from London.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—The Bostonian, from Boston, and the Ohio, from Philadelphia, arrived yesterday. The Araucania, from Valparaiso, arrived. (The steamer Aconcagua, for Valparaiso, has not sailed, as reported yesterday.)

Lizard, Nov. 27.—The Moravia, from New York for Hamburg, passed.

Malta, Nov. 26.—The Clan Macgregor, from the Clyde for Bombay, and the Mount Tabor, from Calcutta for Dundee, arrived.

Monte Video, Nov. 25.—The Hevelius, from Southampton and Antwerp, arrived.

New York, Nov. 26.—The Lake Superior left for Liverpool.

Penang, Nov. 26.—The Clan Ranald, from Madras; the Ningchow, from Japan for London; the Nurkoowa, from London for Sydney; and the Himalaya, passed.

Prawle Point, Nov. 27.—The Union Steamship Company's steamer Durban, from Table Bay for Southampton, passed at 8.50 a.m. to-day; the Australia, from Hamburg for the West Indies; and the Moravia (supposed), from New York for Hamburg, also passed.

Shanghai, Nov. 27.—The Union Line steamer Yorkshire arrived this morning.

Sierra Leone Nov. 27.—The Roquelle, with mails and passengers from the West Coast of Africa, passed for Liverpool.

Suez Canal, Nov. 25.—The Hesperia, from Calcutta for London, arrived at Port Said. Nov. 27.—The City of Venice, from the Clyde and Liverpool for Calcutta, and the Polcevera, from Naples for Massowah, arrived at Port Said. The Union Line steamer Spindrift, from Hong Kong, and the Stanley, from the East Indies, have arrived at Suez.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 25.—The Costa Rican arrived.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Adelaide, Nov. 26.—The Iberia, from Sydney for London, left.

Barbadoes, Nov. 27.—The Para, from Southampton, arrived. The Nile left yesterday for Plymouth.

Colombo, Nov. 27.—The Peshawur, from Bombay, and the Massilia, from London, passed yesterday and to-day respectively. The Rewa, from London for Calcutta, arrived.

Deal, Nov. 27.—The Balmoral Castle, from Bluff Harbour for London, passed.

Gravesend, Nov. 27.—The Norrona, from Quebec, passed for Millwall Dock.

Hong Kong, Nov. 21.—The Kaisow, from Japan, left for London.

Kurrachee, Nov. 26.—The Hazara, from Bombay, left for London. The Branksome Hall, from Liverpool, arrived.

Lisbon, Nov. 27.—The Jerome, from Hamburg, left for Ceara.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—The Cephalonia, from Boston, and the Araucania, from Valparaiso, arrived. The Peruvian left for Baltimore.

Lizard, Nov. 27.—The Restitution, from Australia for London, passed.

Madras, Nov. 27.—The Manora, from Calcutta, left for London.

Malin Head, Nov. 27.—The Siberian, from Montreal for the Clyde, passed.

Marseilles, Nov. 27.—The Pekin, from Calcutta, left for Plymouth, where she may be expected on Monday morning, and in the Albert Docks the following day. The Malwa, from Shanghai and Alexandria, left for Plymouth and London. She may be expected at Plymouth on Tuesday morning, and in the Albert Docks the following morning.

Melbourne, Nov. 26.—The Carlisle Castle arrived.

New York, Nov. 27.—The Arizona, from Liverpool, arrived. The Gallia, from Liverpool, and the Polynesia, from Hamburg, arrived.

Queenstown, Nov. 27.—The Alaska, from New York, left for Liverpool.

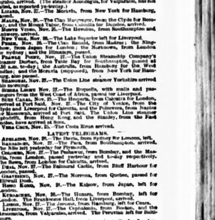
Scilly, Nov. 27.—The Belgenland, from New York for Antwerp, passed.

Shanghai, Nov. 24.—The Oopack left for Japan.

Southampton, Nov. 27.—The Union Steamship Company's Royal mail steamer Roman, from Hamburg, arrived at four p.m. to-day. The same Company's intermediate steamer Durban, from Cape Town, arrived this evening. The Tagus left for Antwerp.

[illegible]

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.



PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY.

[illegible]

LATEST INDICATIONS.

[illegible]

BY PARCEL POST.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS.

THE WONDERFUL IRISH STICK.

KEEP THE BABY WARM, MOTHER.

OH! I WISH I WERE SOME OTHER FELLAH!

OUR DAUGHTERS.

THE OLD ENGLISH BUN.

MATRIMONEE.

BY PARCEL POST.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.

WOODHALL SPA.—THE BROMO IODINE WATER.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.—Colours Exquisite.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, WEST-END BRANCH.

ROPER FRÈRES and CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

ROMANESQUE.

NEAVE'S FOOD.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, ATALANTA. Messrs. F. Wyatt, T. Squire, Norton, Lewis, Wensley, W. F. Hawtrey; Mesds. A. Stanley, Zerbini, Lancaster, Glover, G. Baring, Bennett, Leigh, S. Baring, M. Linden. At 8, A HIGHLAND LEGACY. Messrs. B. Thomas, F. Lyndal, Wyes, Edgemore, Wentworth; Misses S. Leigh, C. Zerbini.

GLOBE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, Morland, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. At 7.45, THE BROTHERS. Messrs. Thomas Thorne, Rignold, Thorne, Maude, Blythe, Buist, Grove, Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Romfrey, Gillard, Banister, Harrison, M'Neill, Bowman, Adderton, Saunders, Arnold, &c.

OPERA COMIQUE.
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Ada Doree, Jessica Lane, Blanche Murray, Flora Wilmos, Alice Lethbridge, and Leonora Braham; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER.

COURT THEATRE.
Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
THIS EVENING, at 9, MAMMA. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Lewis, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; Miss Hughes, Miss Filippi, Miss Caldwell, Miss Brough, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8, COX AND BOX. Messrs. Deane Brand, W. Lugg, and Eric Lewis.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
French Plays.—Sole Manager, Mr. M. L. Mayer.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, LE MONDE OU L'ON S'ENNUIE. Mdlle. Jane May, A. Martini, C. Raynard, Dick, Bicquier, Helmont, Brunel, Richard, &c.; MM. Dalbert, Breant, Reigers, Schey, Dolnay, Feronnont, Lagrange, Charton, Bicquier, De Caras.

COMEDY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 9, UNCLES AND AUNTS. Messrs. W. S. Penley, T. G. Warren, W. Draycott, W. Wyes, W. Everard, W. Lestocq; Misses C. Grahame, Daly, Ellon, Lee, Scarlett, Vane Featherston. At 8.10, BARBARA.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Chas. Wyndham.
THIS EVENING, at 9, BETSY. Messrs. W. Blakeley, H. Standing, A. Maltby, A. Boucicault, Cecil Barth, and Geo. Giddens; Mesdames Rose Saker, F. Robertson, M. Viney, F. Moore, E. Penrose, and Lottie Venne. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. J. L. Toole.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PEPITA. Mesdames Wadman, Kate Cutler, Helen Kinnaird; Messrs. Horace Lingard, F. Darrell, Walker Marnock, Frank Seymour, F. Kinnaird, &c.

SAVOY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, The Merryman and his Maid. Messrs. G. Grossmith, R. Temple, Denny, Shirley, Brownlow, and Pounds; Mesdames Ulmar, Bond, Hervey, and R. Brandram. At 7.20, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE.

AVENUE THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, NADGY. Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Florence Melville, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mdlle. Vanoni; Mr. J. J. Dallas, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. Arthur Roberts. At 7.30, QUITS.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, DOROTHY. Mesds. Marie Tempest, F. Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR-PROOF.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, S. Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, C. Addison, M. Millett, and Blanche Horlock.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS. Miss Wallis, Mesdames Robertha Erskine, H. Leigh, Lamballe; Messrs. Mackintosh, Bassett Roe, A. Thomas, M. Brodie, C. Arnold, Arthur Fenwicke, Herberte Basing, G. Seldon, &c., and Forbes Robertson.

JODRELL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Mrs. Churchill-Jodrell. Manager, Col. H. J. Sargent.
THIS EVENING, at 8.45, THE ALDERMAN. Messrs. H. Ashley, Pennington, Kinghorne, Robson, Harcourt, Tresahar, Compton Coutts, Worthing, Carleton; Mesdames Lingard, Phelps, Millward, Whyte, Wynn, Goldney. Preceded by, at 8, A WHITE LIE.

BRITANNIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7, HELD BY THE ENEMY. Misses O. Webb, S. Fane, B. D'Almaine, L. Howe, Pettifer, Morgan; Messrs. A. Syms, W. Steadman, J. B. Howe, E. Newbound, W. Gardiner, Bigwood, Munro, King-Bolton, Moss, Beaumont. Incidentals, Miss Louie Gilbert, Mr. L. Austin. THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A MISS.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

THE SALE OF

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

AMOUNTS TO AN AVERAGE WHICH, IF TESTED, WILL SHOW AN

EXCESS OF HALF A MILLION

COPIES WEEKLY

OVER ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick, travelled to town from Windsor Castle yesterday, in order to pay a visit of condolence to the family of the late Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House.

Last evening the chief business in the House of Peers was the consideration of the Oaths Bill in committee. In the course of the discussion the Lord Chancellor moved a new clause with regard to the right to challenge jurors who preferred to affirm, and on a division the clause was rejected by fifty-four votes to fourteen. The bill was reported without amendment.

In the House of Commons Baron Henry de Worms announced that the Government had relieved Sir Henry Blake, at his own request, of the position of Governor of Queensland, to which he was recently appointed. Mr. W. H. Smith made a statement as to the course of public business, and, in reply to Mr. John Morley, stated that the arrangement by which British troops were to co-operate with those of Egypt at Suakin was of a temporary character and strictly limited to the defence of the port in question. Mr. Balfour gave an assurance that the Parnellite Members against whom warrants or summonses have been issued should not be actively proceeded against until the Irish Estimates, the discussion of which is to be commenced on Monday next, have been disposed of. In Committee on the Land Purchase Bill the Chief Secretary, at the instance of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, agreed to an amendment limiting to £3,000 in ordinary cases the amount of advance to be made to any one tenant purchaser.

Our Berlin correspondent telegraphed last night that the Emperor William was suffering from a slight indisposition, the consequence of a cold caught while shooting.

Last night's bulletin regarding the condition of Mr. Bright was of a favourable character. The doctors reported an improvement in the state of the lung, and an accession to the general strength since Monday, while the constitutional complaint was somewhat better.

Mr. Monro's appointment to the office of Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in succession to Sir Charles Warren, has been approved by the Queen.

As the result of the London School Board elections, twenty-seven candidates who are supporters of the present Board, twenty-four who are in favour of the "Progressive" movement, or opposed to the present policy, three described as "Independent," and one Roman Catholic priest, have been chosen.

Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, addressed a crowded meeting of Mr. Gainsford Bruce's supporters in the Holborn Division last night, and dwelt upon the legislative achievements of the present Government in the direction of social reform, contrasting these with the blank record of their predecessors.

Further evidence was given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Sweating System, yesterday, regarding the conditions of labour at the London Docks. The witnesses were Colonel Du Plat Taylor, general manager of the East and West India Dock Company, Mr. M'Carthy, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Stevedores, and Mr. Birt, manager of Millwall Dock.

Yesterday's evidence before the Parnell Commission related to outrages in the district of Castleisland, county Kerry, the witnesses being two officers of the Irish Constabulary. They deposed, generally, that prior to 1880, when the Land League was established, crimes were not of frequent occurrence, but that after that date they became very numerous, and the police force had to be augmented. Inspector Davis stated that in the Land League there was an inner circle, who organised the Fenians of the district into a kind of police to carry out the behests of the League.

Mr. Justice North delivered judgment in the Chancery Division yesterday on the motion for an attachment against Mr. R. Gent-Davis, M.P., for non-compliance with an order of the Court directing him to pay the sum of £3,778 19s. 2d., due from him as receiver and manager of the business of the late Mr. Gent. His lordship held that the plea of "no means" was no palliation of the fault, and that there was no ground for the claim of the privilege of Parliament as an immunity from arrest in respect of an offence of a criminal nature. The writ of attachment against the hon. gentleman was therefore ordered to issue immediately.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday, attention was chiefly directed to the settlement. Prices opened dull, but closed firmer. Home, American, and Canadian railways improved, while Mexican (Vera Cruz) declined. Lower Bourse prices depressed Foreign Government bonds. Copper and diamond shares were rather easier. Consols receded ⅛ per cent.

We have every sympathy with the new desire of the Irish Members to assert and maintain the sacred privileges of Parliament and of all its Members. Their rhetoric on the occasion of the polite invitation to Mr. Sheehy to step "outside" or "aside" may seem to observant men rather exaggerated; but it is better to err in that way than in anything like disregard of the immemorial respect traditionally paid to the House of Commons and to all its Members. It is sometimes said that it is illogical to treat with more consideration a lawmaker who has broken the law than a common man who may have offended in ignorance; but it is too late to put in that plea. The difference between Members of Parliament and other men has always been maintained. A representative of the people is free from arrest while within the precincts of the House, and when committed to prison the Judge who sentences him is obliged by law to communicate the fact to the Speaker. We believe that it would have been better had this area of exemption been extended. English Gladstonians affect a great belief in democracy and equality, but the homage is only skin-deep. They worked themselves on Monday night into a fierce display of anger over a few words civilly spoken on the wrong spot by a policeman to a Member of Parliament, while they themselves do all they can to obstruct the progress of work and to bring Parliament into disrepute. Then we must admire the aristocratic air with which Mr. Timothy Healy denounced a humble Irishman in the police service because the poor fellow was "fresh from his native bogs." Has "the enervating atmosphere of gilded saloons," as Lord Beaconsfield said, been too much for the honourable Member? Has he given up his old sympathy for the "mere Irish"? Has he learned in Mayfair to sneer at Hibernian "bogs," and to despise, as if he were a cockney bred and born, every Irishman "fresh" from the Green Isle who has not caught the English accent on the tip of his tongue? If this be so, if association with high-born Liberals has so perverted the old fervour of Mr. Healy for his humble countrymen, we must lament the falling-off. Nor can we quite acquit the other Liberals who spoke on Monday of some sin against their old contentions that "a man's a man for a' that," and that all persons are equal in the eye of the law. Somehow they now seem inclined to reserve all their pity for victims in broadcloth, disdaining the sufferings of peasants in frieze coats.

Mr. Balfour's administration of the law in Ireland has been on the whole marked by skill, care, judgment, and success. He has been at once impartial, cool, and humane. He has seen before him a set of men breaking the law; he has read the Act of Parliament; and he has proceeded clearly within its lines. No doubt he has excited an enormous amount of rancour by the pitiless manner in which he has exposed the inaccuracies of Mr. Gladstone and his friends. Time was when the venerable Leader of the Liberal Home Rulers was the most accurate public speaker in the world. Any political student following his orations with care could discern clearly that he collected and collated his facts for himself, and that he stated them with measured correctness and absolute precision of phrase. His enemies might read volume after volume of his published addresses and yet never catch him tripping. Since he has taken up Home Rule, these old characteristics have departed. It is evident that he accepts his facts from others, and, dealing with them at secondhand, he makes, of course, amazing mistakes. At one time in our annals of agitation these things were not followed up: a certain licence of language was allowed to the Leaders on both sides, and misrepresentation was an ornament of debate. Mr. Balfour has "changed all that." No matter who may be the accuser, or in what remote corner of the Kingdom he speaks, the indefatigable Chief Secretary follows the hot gush of fiction with a cold douche of facts. If he goes on like this, there is a danger that he may considerably diminish the amusement to be obtained from rattling speeches and election harangues. He may be forgiven for imprisoning Irish Members, but, if he arrests the earnest flow of their imaginative "Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," their occupation will be gone. Fancy Irish agitators restricted to bare facts! It is like the bread and water punishment diet of our gaols. If, however, an irrepressible love of truth compels the Chief Secretary to follow up and expose political libels, we think he might be content with this "vindication of philosophic doubt" as to the truth of Gladstonian teachings. He administers a necessary and not severe Act of Parliament with fairness, firmness, and discretion. Nevertheless we think that he ought to consider some things beyond the condition of Ireland and the letter of the law. He ought to regard the political position at home. The Unionists are face to face with perhaps the most entirely unscrupulous adversaries that ever opposed an Administration. It would be comical if we did not consider the consequences, to note the perversions of fact, the wild colouring, the almost illimitable exaggerations, that characterise Gladstonian utterances on Irish affairs. We may judge of the depths to which obscure orators in country places descend when a statesman like Mr. Gladstone, after spending twenty years in removing Irish grievances and redressing Irish wrongs, compares Mr. Balfour to King Bomba, and our government of Ireland to Russian rule in Poland. Now every incident that gives a handle to this unscrupulous partisanship is a political mistake. The English people are very emotional in politics, and feeling rather than reason carries them away. When they hear of a Member of Parliament put on bread and water, clad in prison dress, and forced to herd with criminals, they do not relish such accompaniments of our government of Ireland. They see in fancy their own Member—a lord or a squire or a merchant, a man of rank, position, or intellect—degraded in the same way, and they forget the fact that in Ireland the imprisoned Member has intentionally stirred up disorder and deliberately broken the law. We believe that, taking into account the unscrupulousness of the Separatists and the susceptibility of Englishmen to emotional appeals, it would be politic to treat Irish Members of Parliament with exceptional tenderness and courtesy when they are in gaol. Political prisoners in France are allowed pleasant rooms, their own apparel, and their own meals ordered from outside. We have no recognised class of political prisoners, but why should not Mr. Balfour create a precedent and treat Members of Parliament with politeness even when he has to keep them out of harm's way in her Majesty's prisons? He has in fact a precedent already, and one also made by himself. He has specially directed that priests imprisoned for offences under the Act should be exempted from the rule that imposes prison dress. Why should not this "benefit of clergy" be extended to Members of Parliament?

The answer of some persons may be, "We must strike terror." There would be something in that argument if it had been in Ireland at any time a success. The English rulers of Ireland once pushed brutality and cruelty to extremes; but it only made the Irish hate England all the more, and roused up for them sympathisers in this country. Where the bayonets, pitch-caps, and triangles of Castlereagh failed the pin-pricks of six months' imprisonment will not succeed. No ruler can "strike terror" by such weak means. By insisting on prison dress, prison diet, and other kinds of degradation, we make the Irish Members martyrs at a cheap rate. They come out of gaol to be fêted and to receive testimonials in hard cash. When they want more money they offend again and are again imprisoned; and so the merry-go-round proceeds. We believe that Mr. Balfour is right in a steady, calm, and firm administration of the law. The success of his system is clear as regards the bulk of the population. The only weak place is in its application to gentlemen whose martyrdom is very mild, but who are held up to English audiences much as if they had endured "Luke's iron crown and Damiens' bed of steel." We think it is the duty of the Irish Government so to moderate the operation of the Crimes Act as to take from Gladstonian orators here any facts that serve them for appeal to English audiences. The spectacle of Irish Members living like fighting cocks in her Majesty's gaols, and enjoying therein literature, tobacco, and conversation, would do more to sap their influence with Irish peasants and English electors than any amount of indignity heaped on them according to law. Nor would the distinction between them and other offenders be really unjust. Much as we may detest the agitation against order and law, we believe that Mr. Dillon, Mr. William O'Brien, and others, are earnest enthusiasts simply carried away by heated sympathy. The farmers who, from sordid motives, shoot a neighbour for paying rent are men who deserve little pity when caught. We believe, therefore, that Mr. Balfour would be wise to direct his police and his gaolers to respect not only the precincts of Parliament, but to a great extent the persons of individual Members. He would thus deprive Gladstonians of the one plea most likely to mislead the generous feelings of the English electors. It is well to rule Ireland firmly, but we should not forget the velvet glove over the iron hand. Ours is a country swayed in the last resort by an emotional democracy, and it is not enough for a ruler to be legally right; he must be subtle and politic as well. No Irish Member ought to be allowed any further chance of cheaply posing as a hero, a martyr, or a saint.

Some disappointment may be felt at the result, taken as a whole, of the School Board election decided on Monday, the returns of

which were made public yesterday. What would have been most entirely satisfactory to the friends of the policy of the last Board was a thorough, out-and-out, unmistakable endorsement by the electors of the policy of economy, efficiency, and justice to voluntary schools, which that Board so ably represented and so persistently carried out. Instead of that we have a rather uncertain verdict, and a numerical result which shows that London, though on the whole friendly to the "old policy," has not made up its mind decisively one way or another as to the merits or demerits of the existing system of education. In the last Board there was a good working majority in favour of the system of cutting down the enormous expenditure sanctioned by the preceding body, while at the same time the thoroughness of the education was, as the inspectors' reports prove, in no way impaired. Down to a late hour last night, and before the returns from Chelsea and West Lambeth were made known, there was a total of twenty-one "Economists," twenty anti-Economists, one Independent, and two others—one being a Roman Catholic—who were, if anything, likely to favour the former party rather than the latter. This left a majority for Mr. Diggle and the present policy; and the Chelsea and West Lambeth figures somewhat increase that majority. In West Lambeth only two "Progressives" have been returned, against four members who support the economical platform; and in Chelsea there are two of each sect, with one Independent. Thus, out of the whole fifty-five members constituting the Metropolitan School Board, there are twenty-seven pledged supporters of Mr. Diggle, and his policy of economy and fair play for voluntaryism; while there are twenty-four opponents of that policy, and four more or less independent members. This gives a result which, for practical purposes, will ensure London against any new fit of educational extravagance; but it is, as we have said, somewhat disappointing. It might have been expected that the ratepayers of the Metropolis would pronounce rather more distinctly against bloated School Board budgets, necessitated by absurd extravagance, and that as regards the claims of denominational schools they were prepared to welcome but few candidates who desired to upset the compromise enacted in Mr. Forster's former statute. As a matter of fact, however, we must recognise that the struggle now finished has been fought under very peculiar circumstances. The state of politics is abnormal, and colours everything else. A great political party bids its followers subordinate every other object to that of enforcing one single reform, and will support any and every candidate, at once the mildest and most revolutionary, if he will only swallow Home Rule for Ireland. This has to be considered as a serious factor in producing yesterday's result; for the army opposed to Mr. Diggle's administration was composed of the most heterogeneous elements, all fighting for once under a common banner. The free school man, the Secularist, the Socialist, the Radical, the ordinary Liberal, and the Liberationist went to the poll with discordant cries, but with a single definite purpose. On the other side there was no such compact force. There was the ratepayer with economical leanings, but with a chiefly negative interest in the struggle; there was the Churchman, with a great deal of positive interest, and even an excess of zeal; and there was a lack of agreement to support certain likely candidates and reject the others. Under these conditions, the vote of Monday, had it been a triumph for the party opposed to the present majority, could not have been taken as a pronouncement on the part of London against the policy of economy. The very greatest and most fatal blunder which the new Board could perpetrate, the one that would be most surely resented even by those to whom its members owe their election, would be to embark on the same shoreless sea of jobbery, waste, over-building, and general extravagance which was so heartily condemned by the electorate in 1885.

One lesson which ought to be learned from the result of the present contest is that in a multiplicity of candidates there is danger. It is all very well to repeat this warning; but it may be doubted whether, in such an election as that for an Educational Parliament, human nature is not too strong for attention to the dictates of prudence. Men who have not the slightest chance of succeeding themselves yet have personal ambition to serve by standing; they receive a certain number of votes, usually small, and in so doing subtract them from some other candidate entertaining exactly the same views, who is found in the result to have been by far the more popular personage of the two. If the latter had been allowed to concentrate on himself the suffrages of his party, whatever it might be, he would have been elected; but the splitting of votes spells ruin to any cause. We have only to glance at the result in the constituency of the Tower Hamlets to have the truth of this lesson forced upon us. Here, at the last election, out of the five seats four were gained by supporters of the policy of economy and fair play to voluntary schools. Yet no fewer than six candidates representing the same views stood at the present election, and the natural consequence is that only three of them have been returned, thus letting in Mrs. Besant, a Socialist and Secularist, and of course an advocate of expense and intolerance, with Sir Edmund Currie, a candidate who has endeared himself to the constituency by his unwearied work at the People's Palace. Had the adherents of the existing policy contented themselves with holding their own, returning four members out of the five, they might have transferred the votes given to the two weakest of their candidates to the first four, and secured four seats as before. The "Progressives," as the foes of Mr. Diggle and his policy call themselves, were wiser in their generation, and by concentrating their votes they have been enabled to return their two candidates at the head of the poll by a largely increased majority. In Greenwich we see the same policy pursued; there were four seats, two of which fell in 1885 to the "Progressives," and two to the "Economists." This time the latter ran four candidates, and, although the consequence has not been the loss of a seat, yet the two "anti-Digglites" have come in triumphantly at the head of the poll.

Encouragement will have been given by the polling to the distinctively and avowedly Secularist candidates; and Mrs. Besant's return by a commanding majority at the head of the list for the Tower Hamlets is, in itself, a remarkable incident of the educational campaign. Here, however, we have especially to bear in mind the purchase given to a small body of unanimous and determined electors by the fulcrum of the cumulative vote. It must not be rashly concluded that London is to any appreciable extent desirous of tearing up Mr. Forster's compromise, or of imposing irreligion on all parents as the State system of teaching for the young. Nor is the return of a Socialist evidence of the spread of Socialism in our midst to any alarming extent. Then there are candidates who, though supporting a policy of "progressive" expenditure, and covertly desiring to undermine the position of denominational schools, yet are in themselves such excellent individuals, with so many claims on local support, that it is difficult to grudge them a victory, even though the victory means a blow struck at the already overburdened ratepayer. The claims of Mr. Spink, for example, were too great to be ignored in Westminster; Sir Edmund Currie personally deserves his honours in the Tower Hamlets; and Mr. Lucraft is such a veteran in Finsbury that at his election even the ranks of the economical Tusculum could, perhaps, "scarce forbear to cheer." In this latter constituency Mr. Conybeare comes in at the tail of those elected, and with a vote of not much more than half that given to Mr. Lucraft at the head of the poll; still, he is a member, and will doubtless fulfil his threat of making his presence felt. This personal question, of who the candidate is, whether he be locally popular or the reverse, is far more important in a School Board than in a Parliamentary election. The cumulative vote gives power to a comparatively few people who love a candidate very much indeed to secure his or her return by the device of "plumping." Those electors who believe in the merits of a "policy" as opposed to the merits of a particular individual, spread their votes over three or four candidates as a rule. In so doing they directly increase the voting power of the other electors, who intend Mr. A. to get in because he is such a philanthropic man, or Mr. B. because he is such a good preacher. This can perhaps, hardly be helped; but it is a circumstance which must not be lost sight of when we are estimating the precise value to be attached to a heavy vote cast for a particular person. Looking at the contest and all its incidents from a general and retrospective point of view, it is impossible to say that there has been any strong wave of feeling passing over the electorate this November, as there was in the November of three years back. Then there was a distinct and formidable reaction against a policy of violently unreasonable expenditure; now there is a slight swing of the pendulum back towards the policy which was ousted at the last election; but neither side is conspicuously victorious, and the wisdom of the new Board will consist in carrying on in a modest and moderate manner the system of economy combined with efficiency which at present happily prevails.

At Colmar, in Alsace, has just died in his seventy-first year a worthy bourgeois named Jean Mangold, who, in the opinion of all, save some members of the medical profession, deserved well, not only of his own country, but of the whole world. Colmar, the antique Columbaria of the Romans, is no inconsiderable place. The population of the town exceeds twenty thousand; it has a fine cathedral and an interesting picture gallery; and at Colmar the valiant General Rapp, Napoleon's favourite aide-de-camp, first drew breath. Cotton-spinning factories, foundries, saw-mills, breweries, distilleries, tan-yards, soap-works, all flourished at Colmar; but it has an industry more interesting and more agreeable than any of the foregoing, for next to Strasbourg it is unsurpassed for the fabrication of "pâtés de foie gras." The friends of the late M. Mangold, indeed, who was for many years the leading pastrycook at Colmar, claim that his pies were even superior to those made at Strasbourg, just as an enthusiastic inhabitant of Twickenham once contended that that pleasant hamlet, and not the neighbouring Richmond, was the real birthplace of the historical cheesecakes. He pointed out that when the Court was in residence at Sheen the old palace there was found too restricted to afford sleeping accommodation for all the Maids of Honour, who were consequently "colonised" out in a lane which is now Montpellier-row, where a local baker made cheesecakes for their refection. This hypothesis, however, was rudely upset by Lady Morgan, who declared that the historic cheesecakes were only a form of the Italian tartlets called "Frangipanni," a box of which was sent by Catherine de Medicis to Queen Elizabeth in her last illness at Richmond. As will presently be shown, the Strasbourg and Colmar pies of fat goose livers are not of Alsatian origin; but there is no doubt that, among modern pastrycooks, M. Jean Mangold was one of the most conspicuous in the concoction of this succulent but, according to some, most indigestible delicacy. M. Mangold was a poet to boot, and composed a large number of local idylls, satires, vandevilles, and songs for music; but it will be with his pies and not with his poems in his hand that he will probably go down to posterity. It might be desirable, in the outset, to stigmatise as wholly apocryphal the story to which Alexandre Dumas the Elder, in his "Dictionnaire de Cuisine," has given currency, as to the horrible tortures inflicted on the Alsatian geese in order to fatten their livers to the degree required by the pastrycooks. Starting with the postulate that the liver of the bird can only be fattened by the tumefaction of that organ, and that for pie-making purposes the goose livers should be ten or twelve times the normal size, the author of "Monte Cristo" goes on to say that the wretched bipeds are nailed by their web-feet to boards, that their eyes are put out, and that they are incessantly stuffed with pounded nuts and deprived of water. Another alarmist, improving on Alexandre Dumas, asserts that the nailed-down geese are placed before a raging fire and allowed to drink as much water as they like, thus leading to enlargement of the liver. As a matter of fact, the birds, like capons and turkeys, are no doubt systematically crammed, usually with a paste made of Indian corn and millet; but there is no more truth in the wild stories of the nailed-down feet, the blinding, and the semi-roasting in front of an ardent fire than there is in the tales that turtle soup is made of conger-eel, and the sauce called soy from cockroaches.

Toulouse, in the South of France, Ruffec, in the Charente, and Nerac, in the Bordelais, have, in modern times, rivalled Strasbourg and Colmar in the making of "pâtés de foie gras"; and there are culinary antiquaries who maintain that pasties of fatted goose livers are a Gallo-Roman survival of Apician origin. It is nevertheless certain that Ruffec and Nerac, long before they took to the treatment of "foie gras," were renowned for their terrines of fat partridges, of which Margaret, Queen of Navarre, was immoderately fond. Whether the austere Calvin, who, with Beza, Clement Marot, and other distinguished Huguenots, found an asylum at Nerac from persecution, partook of the partridge pies to which their illustrious protectress was addicted is uncertain. Eventually Nerac discovered that goose livers were more profitable than partridges. The local mode of fattening the geese was, and may be still, somewhat cruel. The birds were cooped in solitary confinement in very narrow cages; three times a day they were gorged with maize, and, on the twenty-second day of cramming, a spoonful of poppy oil was added to the corn; water was freely given them, but it was always mixed with sweet wort from the brewery. At the end of forty-two days the goose became so fat as to be in danger of suffocation, and was therefore killed. Its proper weight should then be about sixteen pounds, out of which the liver should weigh thirty-two ounces. Another quicker but more equivocal way of fattening the geese was to mix antimony with the farinaceous paste with which the birds were crammed. At Strasbourg the construction of a pâté is a serious and even solemn affair. Six fattened livers are the ordinary pabulum for a pie: they must first be washed in many waters and then parboiled, and are next scrupulously trimmed so as to free them from all fibrous substance and from any matter approaching bitterness in flavour. Each liver is then cut in two, and, out of the dozen, three are chosen to be beaten in a mortar, and passed through a sieve, with bacon, shalots, parsley, and mushrooms, so as to make a "farce," or forcemeat, which is boiled, and forms the basis of the pie. The other half-livers are then larded with the finest Perigord truffles, cut in the shape of dice, and the contents of the pie are made to consist of layers of liver, truffles, and forcemeat. Two hours are sufficient to bake this dainty dish, fit to be set before a whole congress of Kings and Emperors. When the pie is withdrawn from the oven the top crust should be delicately lifted, and a large glass of madeira poured into the interior. Then it should be hermetically closed, so as to be fit to be at once packed and despatched to the uttermost ends of the earth.

It remains, however, to show how these famous pies came to be made at Strasbourg and Colmar at all. Only a hundred years have elapsed since the French Military Governor of the province of Alsace, Marshal de Contades, brought with him to Strasbourg as cook a Norman by the name of Close. Alsace was already remarkable for its "terrines" of fat goose livers, which were preserved in earthen pipkins with a layer of clarified butter under the cover. They were somewhat rudely prepared, and lacked one supreme accessory. The artistic Close practically exclaimed, "Pipkin, thou shalt become a pie!" He discarded the earthen jar and imprisoned the rich livers in a casket of pie-crust. "The body is there," continued the enthusiastic chef; "we must now give it a soul"; and he found a spiritual element for his pie in the exciting perfume of the Perigordian truffle. Close, the Norman, must assuredly be considered as the inventor of the Strasbourg pie in its noblest aspect. A cynic might observe that there are as many modes of cooking "foie gras" as of dressing cucumbers, and that the best thing a sensible man can do after trying, say, five-and-twenty recipes, is to throw the "foie gras" or the cucumber out of the window. This, it need scarcely be said, is directly contrary to the doctrines of professed gourmets. They despise or defy the dicta of the doctors as to the billiousness of fat livers, and the indigestibility of truffles, and continue to rejoice in the consumption of every form of "foie gras." Some epicures there are who think that, taking pie for pie, there is as much virtue in a pasty of partridges or pheasants, or even of fillets of poultry and rabbits, as in one made of "foie gras," the admixture of truffles with the viands being a matter of course. Indeed, a British authority on cookery has been bold enough to assert that a delicately made English pork pie, cunningly interlarded with truffles, would be quite as appetising as the most recherché products of Strasbourg, Colmar, and Toulouse. A patriotic Russian might not, on the other hand, be disinclined to aver that a pie made from sturgeons and truffles beats all the "pâtés de foie gras" of France and Alsace hollow; and finally there should be taken into account those who declare that the pie of pies is made of eels, or better still of lampreys, sublimated by the addition of truffles. In the meanwhile the medical faculty continue to shake their heads at "pâté de foie gras" and the epicures persist in eating it. There is a good deal of spurious pie about made from the livers of any kind of poultry, and rendered more unctuous by the addition of any kind of fat, and garnished with sable morsels purporting to be truffles, but of dubious origin. Sir Theodore Mayerne, King Charles I.'s physician, said that all wine was poison, but that bad wine was sudden death. The same in degree may be said of "pâté de foie gras." Over-indulgence in the genuine article, received direct from Strasburg, or through some purveyor of comestibles of unimpeachable repute, will be scarcely calculated to lengthen our days on earth; but the mind recoils in horror from the idea of the ravage which may be wrought in the human interior by the consumption of sham "foie gras," of which a great deal too much may be found in Continental hotels.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. James Monro, formerly Assistant-Commissioner of Police, to the post of First Commissioner in succession to Sir Charles Warren.

Owing to the protracted debates on the Land Purchase Bill the Government have been obliged to revise their arrangements for the conduct of public business. The second reading of the Van and Wheel Tax Bill, and the report stage of the Employers' Liability Bill, both of which were to have been taken this week, will now have to stand over until a date which is very uncertain, and which a good many members of the House profess to believe will never arrive. Meanwhile today's sitting will be devoted to what it is hoped will prove to be the final debate on the Land Purchase Bill. To-morrow and Friday Supply will be taken, and there will be a special sitting on Saturday for the same purpose. On Monday the Irish estimates will be brought forward, and they will probably be discussed for at least a week. The twelve o'clock rule will be practically abrogated for the remainder of the session, but even taking that into account, together with the power of closure, it is becoming obvious that to secure the prorogation before Christmas the Government will be compelled to sacrifice several of the measures which they had hoped to carry through. The Land Purchase Bill is expected to come before the House of Lords for second reading on Tuesday next. It will be taken charge of by Lord Ashbourne, and no serious opposition to it is anticipated.

In the division which took place in the House of Lords yesterday on the Lord Chancellor's proposed amendment to the Oaths Bill, Lord Addington and the Marquis of Exeter acted as tellers for the amendment, which secured only fourteen supporters, among whom were the Earl of Powis and the Earl of Milltown. The majority of fifty-four against the Lord Chancellor included the Duke of Rutland, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Knutsford, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Onslow, Lord Harris, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Earl Granville, Lord Coleridge, Lord Esher, the Earl of Derby, Lord Hobhouse, the Earl of Northbrook, and the Earl of Aberdeen, with Earl Spencer and Lord Bramwell as tellers. No member of the Episcopal bench took part in the division.

Lord Salisbury, accompanied by his private secretary, left London last night by the Great Northern Railway for Edinburgh, to attend the Conservative meeting in that city. The Prime Minister will return to town on Friday next.

Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, has appointed Mr. Hamilton Pullen as his private secretary, in succession to Mr. W. J. Mittin, who has been appointed a district auditor.

It is stated that summonses have been issued for a Cabinet Council to be held at the Foreign Office on Saturday next.

Parliamentary Business.—The House of Commons will meet at noon to-day, when the first order will be the further consideration of the Irish Land Purchase Bill. Should this not occupy the whole of the sitting the Government will attempt to make progress with the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply. The Lords' amendments to the Libel Law Amendment Bill are also down for consideration.

The Court.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 27.

Her Majesty drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick and her Royal Highness Princess Sophie of Prussia.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick, attended by the Dowager Lady Churchill (Lady in Waiting) and the Equerries in Waiting, left Windsor Castle for London at eleven o'clock this morning.

Her Majesty travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded to Stafford House, St. James's, to pay a visit of condolence to the family of the late Duchess of Sutherland. Her Majesty was received at Stafford House by the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Viscount and Viscountess Tarbat and Lord Ronald Gower and Lady Alexandra Gower.

The Queen conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Airey for nursing services during the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and 1884.

SANDRINGHAM, Nov. 27.

Their Royal Highnesses the Comte and Comtesse de Paris and Princess Hélène arrived at Sandringham yesterday on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also arrived at Sandringham yesterday afternoon, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George, the Comte de Paris, the Duke of Cambridge, and other guests have commenced shooting.

Accompanied by her daughters, and attended by the suite, the Empress Frederick left the Castle yesterday afternoon and walked through the principal streets of Windsor to Eton College, whence her Imperial Majesty and party subsequently returned to the Palace.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has consented to re-open, on Dec. 5, at three p.m., the Sailors' Institute (the headquarters of the British and Foreign Sailors Society), erected in 1856 under the patronage of the late Prince Consort.

The Duke of Teck and Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck and suite visited the Lyceum Theatre last evening.

Lord George Hamilton will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Ealing Habitation of the Primrose League which will be held at the Lyric Hall, Ealing, to-day.

The Duke of Westminster will preside at a meeting in furtherance of the objects of the London Diocesan Council for the Welfare of Young Men, to be held in the Council Chamber, Northumberland-chambers, Charing-cross, this afternoon. The President, the Bishop of London, will also attend to confer with those present.

After conferring with Mr. Akers-Douglas at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, Lord Salisbury had separate interviews with Lord Knutsford, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. Goschen. The Chancellor of the Exchequer remained with the Prime Minister a considerable time.

This afternoon the Lord Chancellor will perform the ceremony of unveiling the marble bust to the memory of the late Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, which will be erected on a pedestal close to one of the columns outside the Lord Chief Justice of England's Court in the Royal Courts of Justice. The ceremony will take place at half-past four o'clock.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the official announcement of Colonial and other appointments already published.

Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., presided at a meeting of the Essex Hunt at Harlow yesterday. Mr. Arkwright's resignation of the mastership was accepted, and it was decided to offer it to Mr. C. E. Green, the Uppingham and Cambridge cricketer.

The Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, M.A., vicar of Kirkstall, has accepted the living of Stockton, near Bridgnorth.

Mr. Frank Whittaker Bush, Q.C., has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, in place of the late Mr. E. Bazalgette, Q.C.

The Rev. Canon Harper, M.A., has resigned the living of the Abbey Church, Selby, which he has held thirty-eight years.

PARIS DAY BY DAY.

[BY SPECIAL WIRE.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Tuesday Night.

During the deplorable weather which prevailed this afternoon it was satisfactory to know that there were numerous places where the indoor attractions compensated for the dismal and dreary out-of-door aspect of Paris. One of the most entertaining resorts of the day was, for instance, the new Théâtre d'Application in the Rue Saint-Lazare, where an Exhibition of histrionically historical interest was opened. There the visitor was enabled to make the pictorial acquaintance of the leading actors, actresses, and dramatic authors of Paris, and to increase or consolidate his knowledge of the Contemporary Stage. The highly-attractive Exhibition was thronged during the afternoon, and it may be recommended safely to all persons for whom everything appertaining to the Theatre has an interest.

Quietness reigned in the Chamber this afternoon, and M. Daniel Wilson was allowed to take his seat in peace, although none of his colleagues, with the exception of M. Dautresme, spoke to him. A practical discussion on the Estimates took place, and the Chamber voted the budget of the Ministry of Finance. M. Méline then announced that he had received an application for leave to take proceedings against a Deputy, and the House adjourned until Thursday, when there is every prospect that the sitting will be as stormy as that of yesterday. On the same day the Parliamentary Group of Working-men will assemble in the Palais Bourbon in order to arbitrate on the differences between M. Numa Gilly, the author of the recent scandalous "revelations," and two Deputies, M. Andrieux and M. Blatin. The other Deputies who have been libelled by M. Numa Gilly—M. Raynal, M. Gerville-Réache, M. Compayre, and M. Salis—intend to adopt a different course, and will prosecute the Mayor of Nimes in Parisian and Provincial Courts of Law.

Everybody is still talking of the extraordinary scene in the Chamber which occurred yesterday afternoon, when M. Daniel Wilson, the son-in-law of the ex-President of the Republic, was literally "sent to Coventry" by 345 of his Parliamentary colleagues. Such a scene has rarely, if ever, happened in the Chamber of Deputies, but it appears to have been modelled on an affair of a similar kind which recently took place in the Municipal Council. In the meantime there is a current of opinion in favour of M. Wilson, and he is regarded by many as having been treated with an excessive severity. According to M. Wilson himself the Deputy for the Department of the Indre et Loire resolved to be present in his seat out of what may be characterised as "pure cussedness," or *crânerie*. He knew that M. Veil-Picard—the banker whom he had accused of having offered money for a Decoration—had lodged a complaint against him, and had asked for the authorisation of the Chamber in order to proceed against him. M. Wilson, moreover, states that he was present in order to avoid scandalising his constituents, and he is ready to produce further proofs of M. Veil-Picard's peculiar proceedings, and then to publish "revelations" concerning other persons. The attack, in fact, which he has led against the Besançon banker and principal proprietor of the *Paris* will, he adds, be but the prelude to a campaign against others which will prove both interesting and instructive. To-day M. Wilson returned with the utmost composure to his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. His colleagues of the Centre, however, kept away from him as if he had the cholera. It is now an open secret that one of those against whom M. Wilson will continue his attacks will be M. Rouvier, ex-President of the Council and a prominent Opportunist, whom the now celebrated M. Numa Gilly has already charged with heinous offences against political honour. M. Wilson, however, has nothing of a shady commercial character to bring against the Opportunist politician, and will content himself with publishing a letter in which M. Rouvier congratulated him on his marriage with Mdlle. Grévy.

After M. Wilson, M. Numa Gilly is the person who is most talked about in Paris just now. He and his friends—legal and political—are vowing vengeance against those who are proceeding against him for the "revelations" made in his recent publication, "Mes Dossiers." His counsel says that M. Gilly has further documents in his hands which are calculated to politically demolish M. Raynal and M. Rouvier. The following are the exact words uttered relative to M. Rouvier by Maître Peyron, the lawyer, who has written an introduction to "Mes Dossiers" and is to defend M. Gilly: "M. Rouvier was watched even by the Opportunist Government of which, at one time, he was the head. A special post-office was established at Passy, where he lived, and was used as a veritable 'Black Cabinet.' His letters were seized, opened, and read. One day a missive was intercepted which was addressed to Madame Rouvier, in which her husband said that he was to have 'landed' a sum amounting to £40,000 as commission in a certain affair, but that that 'pig' Raynal had stepped in and kept it all for himself. The original of this letter was seized by M. Gragnon, then Prefect of Police, and that explained the maintenance in power of that official after the 'Wilson affair.' Four copies of the epistle were, however, made, and one of these is in the hands of M. Wilson, while the other is in the possession of M. Andrieux." So far M. Elie Peyron; but M. Andrieux positively states that no such letter, or copy thereof, ever passed through his hands at all.

M. Numa Gilly's book, "Mes Dossiers," noticed the other day, has raised a hornet's nest round its author's head. Several Deputies, accused by the impulsive member of making money out of their official positions, have applied to the President of the Chamber for permission to prosecute their colleague, and it will go hard with him if he is not able to prove to the letter all the charges he brings against them. Meanwhile he has himself done some good in bringing at least one criminal to justice. It appears that a certain Ulysse Merle, who had come to Paris for the purpose of getting married, had been so imprudent —not to say so indelicate—as to spend in riotous living the 5,000f which had been paid to him as the dowry of his bride. This sum expended, he was either seized with remorse or pressed for want of funds, so he endeavoured to recoup himself by writing to his friends in Nimes to send him some cash. Fancying that M. Numa Gilly was at that moment in Paris, he telegraphed in the name of the Deputy to M. Benezet, who is deputy-mayor at Nimes. Unfortunately for the spendthrift, M. Gilly had not left the City of which he is Mayor; he instantly informed the legal authorities of the evident fraud that was being attempted, and Merle, who was arrested without difficulty, was condemned to a year's imprisonment. If all those whom M. Gilly attacks were disposed of in like summary fashion, how many vacant places there would be in the Chamber of Deputies!

Madame Boulanger's dispute with her husband is ascribed to the fact that the General wanted her to leave her retreat at Versailles and to live with him in the Rue Dumont d'Urville. This she refused to do, as she was not only averse to the General's political doings, but was also unfavourably disposed towards his friends, some of whom she evidently regarded as parasites and adventurers. The General is also said to have squandered her dowry, and M. Barboux—Madame Boulanger's lawyer—is supposed to have further proofs of some peculiar proceedings on the part of the husband of his client. All sorts of gossiping rumours are spread about, and one, for instance, to the effect that when General Boulanger went to Spain with his daughter and her betrothed, Captain Driant, a certain married lady accompanied the party. A morning paper corroborates this report on the testimony of a Spanish officer, who saw General Boulanger, his daughter, Captain Driant, and the lady in question at Cadiz during the Summer. According to the officer the party had entered an hotel, and were asked to sign a register of arrivals, according to custom. The mysterious lady took up a pen and wrote the words, "M. Jean Benouville, Dentist, and family, *en route* for Charenton." This "larky" proceeding on the part of the frivolous fair one was apparently not relished by Captain Driant, who ran his pen through it—so at least says Rumour by one of her thousand tongues.

The falling of the chandelier at the Théâtre Lyrique the other night, which killed one spectator outright, also endangered the life of a Royal personage. It appears that the young gentleman, who was slightly wounded, was none other than Prince Eugène of Sweden, who is studying painting here under the direction of M. Gervex. Some fragment of the chandelier struck the Prince on the head, but his wound was immediately attended to by a neighbouring apothecary, and he was only kept at home for twenty-four hours. In face of so many dangers the most inveterate playgoers begin to ask themselves if they ought not to insure their lives before going to a place of public amusement.

There was a private view this afternoon of a highly-interesting exhibition of theatrical portraits in the *foyer* of the Théâtre d'Application in the Rue Saint Lazare. This little theatre was built with the object of giving the pupils of the Conservatoire an opportunity of trying their strength on a small stage preparatory to their tempting Fortune on some larger area. The theatre was opened about a year ago, and performances were given twice a week during the Winter season, with the result of bringing forward a fair amount of juvenile talent. The second Season was inaugurated this evening, and it was a happy thought of M. Bodinier, who has devoted an immense amount of time to the organisation of this Pupils' Theatre, to display on the walls of his *foyer* a more complete collection of theatrical portraits than has probably ever been brought together outside the Garrick Club of London. Strange to say, he has not had recourse to the Théâtre Français, of which he is Secretary. The *foyer* of the House in the Rue de Richelieu has not been touched, and the pictures in the Rue Saint Lazare have been contributed entirely by private collectors. The works of art are, of course, of very various degrees of merit, but the catalogue numbers between three and four hundred items, and many of these have considerable artistic value. Very few contemporary artists are absent, and the good grace with which they put on canvas or paper the lineaments of the actors and actresses of their acquaintance affords an illustration of the friendly terms that exist in Paris between the professors of all the arts. Here they all know each other—much more than in London, for instance. The fact is that not only is Paris far smaller in point of population, but it is especially much smaller in size. The distances are less, and the opportunities of meeting greater. Artists do not shut themselves up in their houses here as they do in London, but, their work for the day done, they go to their clubs and spend their evenings at the theatres. Half the men one meets in the *foyer* of the Français on a first night are painters or sculptors. What more natural than that they should offer to make a portrait of the actors they happen to admire most? Another thing that struck me in this exhibition was the number of actors and actresses who themselves occupy their leisure hours in drawing and painting. I have, however, repeatedly, had occasion to draw attention to their capabilities in this respect in noticing the annual Exhibitions of the *Salon*, and I allude to it now merely for the purpose of pointing out that Madame Sarah Bernhardt is by no means the only member of her profession who can mix colours and mould in clay. The old pictures in this little Exhibition are in the minority; but there is a fine portrait of Racine by Largillière. It is the property of the Duke of Parma, and comes from the Château of Chambord. Then there is a good pastel, supposed to be a portrait of Lesage, by Quantin de la Tour, the King of Pastellists. The *troupe* of the Comédie Française appears at different periods, the most interesting specimen being by Faustin Besson, and representing the actresses only of 1855, with Rachel standing in the middle, and surrounded by Mesdames Allan, Nathalie, Fix, Favart, and the two sisters Brohan; but the large majority of portraits are those of people still living. Thus M. Mounet-Sully appears in the character of "Hamlet," done by M. Clairin. M. Besnard has a clever sketch of Delaunay, Boldini one equally characteristic of Madame Céline Montaland. Mdlle. Abbéma sends a particularly successful portrait in oils of Madame Barretta and pretty pastels of Mdlle. Renée du Minil of the Théâtre Français and of Mdlle. Cerny. Two of the strongest drawings are by a lady—Madame Beaury Saurel—whose portrait of Marie Laurent is really a very fine work, while another lady—Madame Madeleine Lemaire—has some charming water-colours of very pretty subjects—Jane Hading, Bartet, and Brandès. The likeness of Henri Monnier, the creator of "Monsieur Prudhomme," appears several times, done by himself, and M. Lambert *fils* also sends his own portrait. Lheritier has a whole series of sketches of the Palais Royal *troupe*, while M. Lionnet, one of the two brothers who were so well-known some years ago, seems to have a partiality for death bed scenes, for he sends Déjazet, Laferrière, and Frédéric Lemaitre all sleeping their last sleep. The last-named great actor also appears in his famous part of "Robert Macaire," limned by Devéria. English art is conspicuous by its absence, but there is a very small portrait of John Kemble as "Hamlet." It is ascribed to Bonington, but it is merely a tiny copy of a well-known large canvas.

Parisian low life depths have been lately agitated by a domestic drama, which was mainly modelled on the lines of that which happened at Constantine, where a married lady was murdered by a sentimental lover of the "New Romantic Psychological School," named Chambige, who, after he had dispatched his victim, tried to follow her shade into the next world by shooting himself. Parrain, a cooper by trade, is the new imitator of Chambige, whose history he had, no doubt, studied in the pages of a popular print. His victim was a Madame Bonnefoy, whose name undoubtedly belied her principles. She is the wife of a humble clerk and the mother of two children, and in an evil moment the shadow of the amorous cooper darkened her path; she yielded to his solicitations, being thereunto impelled, according to her own account, by the counsels of certain light-living ladies of the local laundries, who threw out vague insinuations touching the loyalty of her lawful lord. Madame Bonnefoy, however, discovered that her *ami*, Parrain, was a most dangerous person. She continued her *liason* with him at intermittent intervals, but he violently insisted that she should give up her home and live with him altogether. This Madame Bonnefoy steadfastly refused to do, having had ten months' experience of the cooper, and being moreover cognisant of the fact that all the former female friends of the fascinating *tonnelier* had ended badly—one of them having poisoned herself. Parrain threatened his *innamorata* with a big sword which he had bought at a curiosity shop, but finding that his mistress still proved recalcitrant he fired at her with a revolver, and wounded her in the neck and hand. Then he turned the weapon towards himself, and lodged a bullet in his right eye, intending, as he told the judge, to die at the feet of the woman he loved. The couple have recovered from their injuries, and a sentimental jury, considering, no doubt, that Parrain had made himself a one-eyed man for life, that he had sufficiently suffered in mind and body, and that he was accordingly deserving of commiseration, acquitted him. The attractive Parrain—who, despite the tragical termination of his amorous adventures and the loss of one of his visual organs, is still a favourite with all the washerwomen and clear-starchers in his neighbourhood—was accompanied in triumph to his lodgings by a bevy of buxom beauties and a troop of general friends, who celebrated his acquittal by an orgie.

Among the cases of murder of recent date which seemed to baffle the intelligence of the French police was that of a woman whose corpse was found in June last by the side of a wood in the Department of the Rhône. The body, which was dreadfully mutilated and presented a most ghastly spectacle, could not be identified. After the lapse of several months the investigating magistrate who had the case in hand received an anonymous letter, in which the writer stated that the murdered woman was the mistress of one Prével, whom she left in the company of a man named Taulaigne. It was further stated that her name was Marie Pain. After much difficulty the police have arrested Prével, and it has been proved that he wrote the letter. Circumstances point strongly to the conclusion that this man is the criminal, and that but for his indiscretion in writing to the magistrate he would still be at large.

One of the most curious novels that has recently appeared in Paris is entitled "A Outrance." It has been published by Paul Ollendorff, and the writer, who calls himself "Quatrelles," has evidently set himself the task of mystifying his readers. The story is morbid and lugubrious, and the *dénouement* is repulsively sensational, yet the narrative is written in an animated and even cheerful style, which looks as if the author had begun the book in the height of animal spirits, and ended it in a fit of dyspepsia or an opium dream. The heroine is a young lady who is introduced to the reader at the Fair of Saint Cloud, where she is mounted on a yellow giraffe, and is pursued by a gentleman who rides a blue elephant. These highly-coloured animals are, it is needless to say, fixtures on a merry-go-round, and after the hero and heroine have dismounted they go together to consult a fortune-teller—a *magicienne*—who foretells their doom. The man is to die in the madhouse, and the maid, after having suffered for long years, is to end her days in a convent. "Quatrelles" has evidently aimed at turning out a novel with a lively and cheerful beginning but terminating in horror.

On the Bourse on to-day the last quotations were: Three per Cents., 82f 75c (a fall of 20c); Four and a Half per Cents., 103f 77½c (a fall of 12½c); Italians, 96f 77½c (a fall of 7½c); Turks, 14f 97½c (a fall of 10c); Spanish Exteriors, 72f; Egyptian Unified, 407f 50c; ditto Preference, 507f; and Ottoman Bank, 520f. Suez Canal Shares closed at 2,195f; and Rio Tinto, 633f. Depression was again the prevailing characteristic of the Market to-day, home funds being chiefly influenced by the recurring falls in Panama Stock, which was offered in the morning at 200f, and after attaining 220f left off at 217f 50c. On the Petite Bourse to-night, prices left off as follows: Three per Cents., 82f 72c; Italians, 96f 82c; Turks, 14f 5c; Spanish Exteriors, 71 9-16f; Egyptian Unified, 406f 87c; Ottoman Bank, 520f; and Rio Tinto, 633f 12c.

GERMAN COURT AND POLITICS.

INDISPOSITION OF THE KAISER.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

Kaiser Wilhelm caught cold while out shooting, last week, at Letzlingen, so that his Majesty is forced to remain indoors for a day or two. The indisposition is only of a trifling nature, and the Monarch received, this morning, the Admiral in command of the Fleet, Count von Monts, and General von Hahnke, Chief of the Military Cabinet.

Kaiserin Augusta's Palace is being prepared for her reception. Her Majesty, who is enjoying good health, is expected here from Coblentz about the 4th or 5th of next month. Countess von Hacke, who has attended her for fifty-four years, is now lying dangerously ill. This is a great blow to the illustrious lady.

I am rather surprised to read in the columns of a contemporary that those who cannot and do not foresee success for the German Emin Pasha Expedition and the German East African Company are branded as "croaking and Cassandra-like prophets, trusting too blindly to the inspiration of interested informers." That the supporters of these undertakings should be unwilling to admit their failure is no wonder, but that anybody pretending to know what is going on in East African affairs can attach the slightest practical importance to the latest resolutions of those interested in these two projects is beyond my comprehension. No Government is going to interfere by force on land, and if the German companies deceive themselves with fantastic and chimerical hopes they are only doomed to disappointment.

There is no foundation whatever for the charges brought against the Conde de Benomar, but the circumstances of the case are striking enough to be explained. The Count, for no reason whatever except that the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid wanted his place for another, was twice requested to resign. Not having the slightest desire to retire from the service, which his resignation would have implied, he declined. The Minister then, without more ado, dismissed him. The Berlin Government was very much annoyed at a representative who was a *persona gratissima* being removed for such a reason, and has repeatedly shown its vexation. It was determined at Madrid to make a victim of the Conde de Benomar and illtreat him. He was informed that having been dismissed he was no longer to act as Ambassador, but that the Chargé d'Affaires was to replace him. The Berlin Government refused to transact business with anybody but the Count, on the ground that until his Letters of Recall had been presented he was, according to international usage, still the acting Ambassador. Hence his Excellency was placed between two stools, and there can be no doubt that the Madrid Cabinet has put itself in a position that is ridiculous and unworthy of a great Power. What will be the upshot of the affair it is impossible to say, but the charge of indiscretion against the Conde de Benomar is repudiated with indignation as incredible by all the Diplomatic Corps here, and the whole incident is not calculated to cause the authorities to be particularly well-disposed to the Spanish Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

Berlin, Nov. 27.—In to-day's sitting of the Reichstag the President announced that the office-bearers of the House were graciously received by the Emperor yesterday, on which occasion his Majesty observed that he desired, and confidently expected, that the deliberations of the Reichstag would proceed in a harmonious and rapid manner for the welfare of the Fatherland.

Vienna, Nov. 27.—The *Political Correspondence* states that no date has yet been fixed for the Czar's return visit to the Emperor William, but that in Court circles it is regarded as probable that his Majesty will proceed to Berlin towards the end of June next, after which he will go to Denmark to spend the summer. The *Correspondence* adds that it is certain that the Czar will take the sea route, and that he will be accompanied by the Czarewitch.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Nov. 27.

The Russian newspaper *Novosti* makes a startling revelation. According to your Muscovite contemporary, the "Whitechapel murderer" is a Russian. The *Novosti* gives the following particulars:

"He was born at Tiraspol in South Russia in 1847, and graduated at the Odessa University. After 1870 he became a fanatical Anarchist, and emigrated to Paris, where he went out of his mind. His monomania was that fallen women could only be redeemed and go to heaven if they were murdered. This led him to perpetrate a number of murders in Paris. The Paris police arrested him, but on discovering that he was a lunatic they shut him up in an asylum. That was sixteen years ago. He was kept there until a short time prior to the first murder in Whitechapel, when he was released as cured. He went to London, and there lodged with different compatriot refugees until the first woman was assassinated in Whitechapel, since which time his friends have not seen him."

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.

The expected Imperial ukase relative to the new Russian loan is promulgated this morning. It provides for the issue of Four per Cent. Bonds to the nominal value of 125,000,000 gold roubles for the repurchase of the bonds still in circulation of the Five per Cent. Foreign Loan of 1877, the amount of which is stated in the ukase at 263,800,000 marks, and also for supplying the funds required for the redemption of the temporary credit notes issued in 1877 and 1878. The Minister of Finance is required to give not less than three months' notice of the discontinuance of the payment of interest on the Five per Cent. Loan of 1877. He will also fix the conditions for the exchange of the bonds of that loan for the new Four per Cent. Obligations. Holders of Five per Cent. Bonds who may not convert will receive the nominal amount of their bonds with interest up to the date on which payment was discontinued. The new loan will be inscribed in the State Debt Register as "The Russian Four per Cent. Gold Loan of 1889." It will be issued in bonds of 125, 625, and 3,125 gold roubles, 125 of such roubles being equivalent to 500 francs, 404 marks, £19 15s 6d sterling, 239 florins, Dutch currency, or 96¼ gold dollars. Interest, which will be payable quarterly, will commence on Dec. 1 next (N.S.), the bonds being redeemable within eighty-one years. Payment of the interest and capital will be made at St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, London, Amsterdam, and New York. The bonds will be exempt from any Russian taxes. The financial institutions for placing the bonds will be chosen by the Minister of Finance.

THE ATLANTIC STORM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

New York, Nov. 27.—The storm on the Atlantic seaboard continues with unabated fury, although the weather is warmer. The loss to shipping is immense.

New York, Nov. 27 (4.0 p.m.)—The storm has now ceased. News has reached here of the foundering with all hands, nineteen in number, of the steam collier Allentown, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, bound from Philadelphia for Salem.

Our own correspondent reports last night a hurricane raging off the Atlantic coast, and all the great ocean steamers two days overdue.

A BRITISH REGIMENT ORDERED TO SUAKIN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, Nov. 27.

The 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers and 100 British Mounted Infantry stationed in Egypt have received orders to proceed to Suakin immediately.

The Sheehy Incident.—A Limerick telegram states that District-Inspectors Jennings and Lowndes left Limerick yesterday for Dublin, *en route* to London, to give evidence before the House of Commons Committee in reference to the action of Sergeant Jeremiah Sullivan in attempting to serve Mr. Sheehy, M.P., with a summons in the Parliamentary lobby. Mr. Reid, Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, will accompany the officers from Dublin, and will also be examined.

Fashionable Wedding in America.—Our New York correspondent, telegraphing last night, says: "The Hon. Michael Herbert, British Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, married to-day Miss Belle Wilson, daughter of Mr. Richard Wilson, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York. There were a thousand invitations, and a very brilliant gathering. The bridal dress was of white satin, trimmed with English point lace, and made by Worth, of Paris. Mr. Arthur Herbert was the bridegroom's best man. The presents were numerous, and the bride's dower £50,000."

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have drawn up regulations, which were issued yesterday, for the promotion of home reading and study in connection with their University Extension schemes.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

[TELEGRAM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VIENNA, Nov. 27.

As I informed you yesterday, the situation in France is at present the only cause of uneasiness in political circles here, and there can be no doubt that all over the Continent it is beginning to inspire grave concern. To-day's *Neue Freie Presse* publishes quite an alarmist article, in which the following passages occur:

The danger which threatens France is very serious. In appearance the political edifice is still intact; the Government obtains one victory after another; but the general impression is that the Republic is daily losing ground, and that the reins of government may before long be transferred to the street. The consequences would be terrible. . . . . Barricades are no longer what they used to be. A Revolution to-day would imply Civil War. The last anchor which holds the ship in the storm is threatened with destruction, and soon we may witness the realisation of Henri Rochefort's celebrated Constitution. Article First, *Il n'y a plus rien*. Article Second, Nobody is entrusted with the execution of the present Decree.

Queen Natalie's enemies have spread the report that she has concluded an agreement with the Servian Pretender, Karageorgevitch, according to which the latter has renounced his claim to the Servian Throne, and as a compensation is to be made Regent of a new Balkan State. He is, however, to contribute to bring about a rising against King Milan in Servia, and is to be assisted by Russian emissaries and gold.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.

The statement published yesterday by the *Etoile Belge* that the Belgian Government intended to ask the Chambers for a credit of 125,000,000f to complete the armaments of the country is incorrect. The Government has no present intention of making any such demand.

MR. BRIGHT'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Hayle remained with Mr. Bright on Monday evening, and has given to our correspondent a *résumé* of the general condition of his distinguished patient. Mr. Bright, he said, had enjoyed a nice sleep at the beginning of the night. After the first sleep the cough began to be troublesome until about three next morning. Then followed intermittent slumbers, and during the forenoon he appeared better than he had done on many previous days. Indeed, he seemed to have rallied a little generally. The state of the lungs remained unsatisfactory, and, combined with the other influences, is still the cause of anxiety. At seven last night the information that was imparted at One Ash was of a cheering nature. Mr. Bright had slept several times during the day, and had taken his tea with a better relish. Dr. Hayle and Dr. Drysdale, after having thoroughly examined him, issued the following bulletin:

"One Ash, Nov. 27 (6.0 p.m.)

"The state of Mr. Bright's lungs has improved since yesterday, and is now about the same as on the 24th. The constitutional complaint is somewhat better, and the general strength greater than yesterday.

"T. H. HAYLE, M.B.,
"J. DRYSDALE, M.D."

Owing to the improvement in his father's health, Mr. W. L. Bright, M.P., left Rochdale last night by the mail train for London, and intends to return to-day.

Telegraphing at ten o'clock last night our Rochdale correspondent states: "The improvement in Mr. Bright's condition still continues." A further telegram, despatched about the same hour, says: "The improvement in Mr. Bright's condition is reported to be well maintained. Mr. Bright takes nourishment fairly well." Yesterday's marked progress, it is thought, may have an important bearing on the right hon. gentleman's ultimate recovery, which on Monday was almost despaired of. Dr. Hayle did not deem it necessary to stay at One Ash last night.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The Queen, accompanied by the Empress Frederick, and attended by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Major-General Du Plat, and the Dowager Lady Churchill, left Windsor Castle about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, in stormy weather, for Stafford House, St. James's, the residence of the late Duchess of Sutherland. Their Majesties drove to the Great Western station, where they were received by Mr. Henry Lambert, general manager, Mr. Burlinon, traffic superintendent, and Mr. Alfred Higgins, divisional superintendent, Mr. F. Fraser being also in attendance. The usual arrangements were made at the terminus, and the Castle guard was mounted upon the hill near Henry the Eighth's Gateway during the departure, which was witnessed by many of the residents who had assembled in the vicinity of the Palace.

Her Majesty and the Empress, who took some floral contributions with them from Windsor, travelled by special train to Paddington, whence, on their arrival, shortly after half-past eleven, they drove to Stafford House on a visit of condolence to the family of the deceased Duchess. The Queen and Empress drove back to Paddington at the close of their visit, and, quitting town at half-past twelve, returned to Windsor Castle, where they arrived at ten minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon.

The remains of the Duchess of Sutherland will be removed from Stafford House this morning to Babbicombe, Torquay, where the funeral will take place to-morrow. Her Majesty will be represented by a special equerry, and the Prince of Wales by Colonel Ellis.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts' last reception.
Lady Spencer Clifford's first dance, at Rutland House.
The Cymmrodorion Society's Annual Banquet, the Earl of Powis in the chair, Marble Salon of the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square.
North London Collegiate School, at the Holborn Restaurant.
Albert and Victoria Society, at the Holborn Restaurant.
The Lord Bishop of London opens the new Mortuary, Parish of St. Marylebone.
Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry (Duke of Cambridge's Hussars) Banquet, Portman Rooms, Baker-street (grand suite), Dorset-street entrance, 7.0 p.m.
Dedication of new steam launch, Thames Church Mission, by the Lord Bishop of London, Police Pier, Waterloo Bridge, 12 noon.
Grove-road Baptist Chapel, Victoria Park, E.—Lecture, "The Threshing-floor of Bethlehem," Mrs. C. F. Allison, 8 p.m.
Smoking Concert of 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, City-road Barracks.
Shooting.—Winter Handicap Cup, at Gun Club, Notting-hill.
Football.—Liverpool and District v. Maoris (R), at Liverpool; Cambridge University v. United Hospitals (A), at Cambridge; Westmoreland v. Cumberland (R), at Maryport; Oxford University v. Midland Counties (R), at Oxford.
Racing.—Croydon Meeting (second day).

It is reported from Paris that the Duchess of Galliera is very ill.

M. Hertenstein, President of the Swiss Confederation, died at three o'clock, yesterday morning, from the effects of the surgical operation which he underwent on Saturday last. The interment will take place on the morning of the 30th inst., at Berne, and will be conducted with much military pomp, troops of all arms forming the escort. Telegrams of condolence have arrived in large numbers from abroad, as well as from all parts of Switzerland.

Mr. Parnell's Scotch libel action against the *Times* again came before Lord Kinnear, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, when Dec. 20 was fixed for the proof on the question of arrestments. It was intimated yesterday morning that the pursuer's counsel had served an order on the defenders for production of all their contracts of co-partnery in relation to the ownership of the *Times*, their business books, and their accounts of dealings with Scotch newsagents to enable the pursuers to establish arrestments.

A Pathetic Incident.—Our Maryport correspondent says: "A touching incident is reported in connection with the recent wreck of the Estrella de Chile in the Solway. When it was thought that the vessel was doomed, an apprentice went below in a hurried manner. Afterwards, when the crew had to take to the rigging for safety, most of them held on with both hands, but the apprentice kept one hand to his breast. 'Have you got your money there, youngster?' asked a sailor. 'No,' replied the apprentice; 'but I have the portraits of my dear mother and sister.' It was these he had gone below for in an hour of danger."

Defence of London.—Last evening, by permission of the Commander-in-Chief, a war game was played at the Levee Room, Horse Guards, Whitehall, in the presence of many officers. The general idea on which the operations were based was to the effect that an army covering London had fallen back to Staines and Guildford, where it was being reinforced, and was opposed by an invading army which had reached Hungerford and Andover, covering the railway lines. It was also assumed that Winchester was occupied and Portsmouth invested. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper King was principal umpire, and the players were Captain Surtees and Lieutenant Wingfield, Coldstream Guards, opposed to Captains V. J. Dawson and V. Ferguson.

The Havant Murder.—The local police force has been greatly increased since Monday night, and every effort is being made to find the murderer of the unfortunate boy Serle, though hitherto without success. No one has been apprehended since Monday night, and the authorities attach little importance to the arrest which was then made. The opinion gains ground that the murderer is a local person, and that the knife will ultimately lead to his capture. The crime was committed within a hundred yards of North-street, and in full view of the busiest thoroughfare in the town. At Havant Police-court, yesterday afternoon, Thomas Clark, an engine-fitter, was charged on suspicion with the murder of the boy Serle. It appeared that the accused was able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and, the police offering no evidence against him, he was discharged.

CRITERION THEATRE.

We have had occasion recently to remark that promising plays are often ruined by bad acting; but then, on the other hand, the best acting in the world will not give life and breath to a faint and feeble composition. Mr. Alfred Calmour's "Widow Winsome" is a case exactly in point. No author could have been better served by his interpreters; but, fight and struggle as they would, in spite of their personal energy and forced comedy airs, they were found by an anxiously expectant audience to be fighting with shadows and endeavouring to give reality, force, and action to a plotless and a soulless play. Mr. William Farren must have known well enough that he was labouring hard, but toiling in vain, to make a Sir Peter Teazle out of an old gentleman who poses as a beau in eighteenth-century costume, or a Sir Anthony Absolute out of a noisy, old heavy father, who brandishes his cane and employs his life in separating virtuous lovers. Mr. H. B. Conway has before now played the rake and the roysterer, the gallant Charles Surface, the libertine Tom Jones, and the modest Joseph Andrews; but he must have felt ill at ease as the second-hand replica of all that is dashing, daring, and despondent in the bucks and blades of the last century. Miss Gertrude Kingston, when she assumed the robes of a washed-out Lady Priscilla, must have sighed for the breadth and character, the style and the manner of the grand ladies who, according to tradition, were wont to fawn on Tom Jones and flatter Joseph Andrews. Miss Kate Rorke, who, by an act of supreme energy, galvanised a tame scene into life and passion, and woke into action and movement a well-worn situation, could find scores of characters in old comedies which would call forth her power and her persuasion better than the pretty Dorothea, who eventually becomes the "Widow Winsome"; whilst clever comedians like Mr. Fred Thorne, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Giddens, and others must have felt that this author had provided them with the outside shell or husk of a character which when cracked was found to be utterly destitute of kernel.

The story that Mr. Calmour has to tell is as unimportant as it is insignificant. In the first act Mr. Jeremy Sowerby, the irritable father of old comedy—platonic, irritable, dictatorial, and brandishing a cane—discovers that his daughter Dorothea is in love with a handsome young rake, Frank Blandish, about whom every woman in the fashionable world is infatuated. Lady Priscilla Goshawke, after the manner of Fielding's fine ladies, lays open siege to him, but the reckless but virtuous Frank is as proof against her blandishments as his predecessor Joseph. The lovers determine never to be parted, and, when the apoplectic father interrupts them and brandishes his cane more fiercely than ever, the maiden clasps her ideal lord and swoons, and the lover leaves the poor thing fainting on the floor. It has been done before, but seldom with such conviction and energy as by Miss Kate Rorke. She rose to the occasion, and secured what vulgar people persist in calling "a curtain." They should mean that a dramatic climax was arrived at by legitimate effort. A curtain is often pulled down on insufficient claptrap. Here it descended on sound and sincere acting. When the lovers separate Dorothea is faithless in deed if not in heart. To please her hectoring old father, she marries Winsome, a rich gentleman, who does not appear in the play, but happily dies within six months, and leaves her a pretty widow. At Tunbridge-wells, Frank Blandish, after a two years' interval, having blossomed into a daredevil roysterer and a dramatic author, meets his old friend Captain Dearlove, who is too shy to propose to the woman of his heart. Frank consents to woo the fair one for him, and discovers to his horror that his friend's innamorata is the Widow Winsome—his own adored Dorothea. He puts the case of his dilemma to Dorothea in the form of the plot of a play for which he desires a climax; and, as Dorothea intimates that such a hero would be a fool to give up the woman he loves on a scruple of honour, the two young people rush into one another's arms, and are caught this time by the indignant officer as well as the angry father. A duel between the two friends is the inevitable result, and as Frank disarms the shy Captain the play is of course at an end, save for a laboured complication over the claim to Frank's affection enforced by the unwomanly Lady Priscilla. It was bad enough for her Ladyship to propose to handsome Frank, but it is carrying it too far when she threatens him on the field of battle with a prospective breach of promise. A mad musician who has been hovering uncomfortably about the scene, however, claims Lady Priscilla as a damaged property of his own, whereupon the much-beloved Frank is left to marry the Widow Winsome without any other excited female standing up to forbid the banns.

There was nothing to be done with such a play but to give it the benefit of personal energy and the semblance of sincerity. In this art Miss Kate Rorke and Mr. Cyril Maude were alone wholly successful. Mr. H. B. Conway played his first love scene with passion, if with scant elegance. He worked up the play whenever he felt it, but in the more boisterous scenes of libertinism and wild spirits he was less sincere and consequently more artificial. Picturesque, of course, he looked, and he wore his pretty dresses with ease, if not with grace. Mr. George Giddens strove his utmost to secure our interest for the mad musician, who is always threatening to do something terrible, but turns out to be a very mild and insignificant personage. All he did was to unmask the treachery of Lady Priscilla; but, as nobody cared very much for that lady, and her threats were from the first impotent, poor Miss Gertrude Kingston was as much to be pitied as Mr. George Giddens. It is quite clear that these two characters were intended by the author to have an important bearing on the story. But he forgot to suggest what it was, and the mystery attached to both remained to the end wholly unexplained. Mr. William Farren did all that could be done with the fierce father; so did Mr. Fred Thorne with his butt, a faithful retainer; so did Miss Laura Linden, who, in her grey dress and with a background of willowy green, looked like a figure out of one of George Leslie's pictures. Smart dresses and handsome furniture are as powerless to make good plays out of weak material as are popular artists. Everything that could be done was done for "The Widow Winsome," but we fear that Mr. Calmour must argue from his complimentary but not very boisterous reception that he has written a play that echoes the efforts of the second-class eighteenth-century dramatist, but has not stamina or constitution enough to stand the rough-and-ready handling of a later age. Our book-shelves are overladen with works of the elegant character of "The Widow Winsome." The playgoers of to-day require stronger fare.

HOLBORN ELECTION.

Both parties brought to a close a very animated day of canvassing by holding large public meetings last night. The Liberals held five—at the Welsh Chapel, Fetter-lane, Bloomsbury Hall, Marchmont Hall, and Leigh-court, Brook-street—at which the speakers included Mr. F. Nettlefold (Messrs. Nettlefold, of Birmingham) and the following M.P.'s: Mr. H. H. Fowler, Sir E. Reed, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. H. P. Cobb, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, and Mr. S. Buxton.

The Solicitor-General presided, in the Holborn Town Hall, at a largely-attended public meeting held in support of Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., the Conservative candidate. Among those supporting the chairman were Mr. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., Viscount Lymington, M.P., and Mrs. Fawcett.

The Chairman, having opened the proceedings,

Mr. Gainsford Bruce, who was greeted with enthusiasm, said he would like to deal with the question, of the unemployed. The attention of the Legislature would have to be directed to the low wages given to the victims of the sweating system. It was necessary first to inquire into the evil, and that was precisely what the present Government were doing. (Hear, hear.) This was a matter which the Liberal Government took no steps to investigate. When they had found out the cause of the evil they would perhaps be able to suggest a remedy.

Mr. Ritchie, M.P., who, on rising to address the meeting, was received with loud and prolonged cheers, after paying a high tribute to the memory of the late member for the Holborn Division, stated that he had no desire to depreciate his opponents, but he was prepared to challenge Lord Compton or any one else as to the legislation which the Conservative party had promoted in the way of social reforms. He noticed that the Liberal and Radical party were always making professions in that direction when they were out of office; but it was one thing to profess doctrines out of office and another to give effect to them in office. (Hear, hear.) He himself had industriously searched the records, and had been unable to discover what great social reforms affecting the interests of the English people had been passed by the Liberal Government. He asserted fearlessly that the programme of the Conservative party had invariably been one of social reform—(cheers and groans)—and he was able to point to measure after measure of that character which had now become the law of the land and which had been passed by the Conservatives. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said he hoped they would do all in their power to secure the return of his friend Mr. Bruce, and they might rely upon it, that if they, on their part, were prepared to support the Conservative side, the Government would be prepared to do their best to support them, and he believed that in the legislation which they would endeavour to promote in the future they would justify the confidence which the people of this country had placed in them, and which he trusted the electors of Holborn would, on Thursday night, show they placed in them. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting, having been addressed by Mrs. Fawcett, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Viscount Lymington, and seconded by Sir Julian Goldsmid, brought the proceedings to a close.

In the course of the day the Conservative candidate addressed a letter to the electors, in which he says: "I beg to urge upon you the great importance of this election, and the danger lest, in their confidence of victory, my friends should risk a reduction in the commanding majority by which this division has hitherto shown its devotion to the constitutional cause. Every vote given for me will be a service rendered to the best interests of the Empire, for it will strengthen the Government which, with the help of the best section of the Liberal party, is striving to secure to all the people of the United Kingdom that just and firm administration of law under which alone prosperity and progress can be hoped for."

On the Liberal side, in spite of the bad weather, ten open-air meetings were held, at which Earl Compton was well received. A number of ladies—notably Lady Sandhurst, the Countess of Aberdeen, Miss Orme, LL.B., Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. James Rowlands, and Mrs. Sheldon Amos—are working hard on Earl Compton's behalf, and the voluntary canvassers include the Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P. A prominent feature is being made by the Liberals of a placard in which they state that the chief persons who will derive benefit from the extension of Lord Ashbourne's Act will be the following: London City Companies, £400,000; Duke of Abercorn, £267,000; Duke of Leinster, £260,000; Marquis of Bath, £170,000; and Lord Lurgan and Lord Londonderry, between them, £400,000.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

OFFICIAL CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

COURT OF APPEAL.

[illegible]

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SUMMARY—This Day.

[illegible]

NATIONAL REVENUE.

[illegible]

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

[illegible]

ARMY EXAMINATIONS.—A preliminary examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, [illegible]

The curative power of Harness' Electropathic [illegible]

A LITTLE COLD IS A LITTLE DEATH.—[illegible]

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THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. CHARGE NO INTEREST WHATEVER.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. DELIVER FREE Within 20 Miles.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. A Fair And Simple System. NO INTEREST CHARGED.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Prospectus and Catalogue Free.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, No. 1, TOWN HALL-BUILDINGS, MARE-STREET, HACKNEY, London, E.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY At Broad or Liverpool-street, Book for Hackney. Ask for New Town Hall.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. Notice Name Over Door. The Company are Compelled to Notify this to Prevent Mistakes.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY. TOWN HALL-BUILDINGS, MARE-STREET, HACKNEY, London, E. At Broad-street, book Hackney. Turn to Right from Station. Notice Hackney Furnishing Company Over Door. ASK for NEW TOWN HALL.

EDWARD CATESBY, 6 and 8, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of CARPETS, Previous to extensive alterations. Tapestry Carpet, [illegible]

Larger sizes at proportionate prices. A large stock of Rugs and Linoleum always on hand. Carpets and Bedsteads laid free of charge.

EDWARD CATESBY, 6 and 8, Tottenham-court-road. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of BEDSTEADS. GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of BEDDING. Previous to extensive alterations. [illegible]

My Specialty—4ft. 6in. Bedstead, Palliasse, Bed, Bolster, and two Pillows, £1 10s.

BLANKET SALE.—Having secured a manufacturer's stock of blankets, I am enabled to supply at prices never before heard of. [illegible]

EDWARD CATESBY, 6 and 8, Goodge-street, And 63 and 65, Tottenham-court-road. A MARVEL of CHEAPNESS. Genuine suite of FURNITURE, consisting of a full-size couch, gent.'s easy, lady's easy, and six small chairs, in crimson, maroon, or green rep, £4. Delivered free to any station in England.

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING CO., 11, Queen Victoria-street. IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. At cash prices. Prospectus post free.

IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. Most simple and economical. Selections from all the best houses. One, two, or three years. No deposit necessary. No additions.

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING CO. IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. Strictly cash prices. Delivery free. Call or write for particulars.

IMPROVED HIRE SYSTEM. No deposit necessary. Furniture supplied at Strictly cash prices. From all the leading firms. Offices—11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

THE PRIVATE HIRE FURNISHING CO. IMPROVED HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. No addition to retail prices. This company can give The highest references. No registered document. Manager, F. C. JEFFERSON. Offices—11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

GENUINE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Modern and antique, of good make, in capital condition. Also new Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, &c. Immense Stock, marked in plain figures, for cash only. Furniture, &c., taken in exchange or purchased. Goods packed or delivered free. H. MAWER and STEPHENSON, House Furnishers, The Furniture Exchange, [illegible] Fulham-road, South Kensington. Also at [illegible] Buckingham Palace-road (near Victoria Station).

SPECIAL.—H. MAWER and STEPHENSON are now removing, and will offer for SALE, on and after Thursday next, the ENTIRE CONTENTS of the MANSION, No. , Queen's-gate, including the handsome Coaling broughts and double harness. The whole is in good order, and recently cost over £4,000.—The Furniture Exchange, 221 to 231, Fulham-road, South Kensington. [illegible]

THE MIDLAND FURNISHING COMPANY, 69, 71, 73, 75, and 77, JUDD-STREET, KING'S-CROSS, LONDON.

FURNISH ON EASY TERMS. [illegible]

Any amount supplied, with or without deposit, also by quarterly or other periodical payments, one, two, or three years' system. No registered documents, interest, or extra charges. Entirely free from the so-called "Hire System" emanating from money-lenders. Delivery free to any railway station in the United Kingdom. £10,000 Stock to select from on our own spacious premises. Prospectus, Catalogue, and Detailed Press Opinions post free. City Offices, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. (within a few doors of the Mansion House). GEO. MICHAEL, Manager.

NOTICE. W. WALKER and SONS, CABINET MANUFACTURERS and EXPORTERS, Decorators, and General House Furnishers. Finest Stock in London to Select from. All Goods Manufactured on the Premises are Stamped with the Name of the Firm. Our New Catalogue "LEAFLETS of FURNITURE" post free. 119, Bunhill-row, E.C. Near Moorgate, Liverpool-street, and Broad-street Railway Stations. Established 40 years.

LONDON FURNISHING COMPANY'S HIRE SYSTEM of PURCHASE. All the necessary Advantages. One, two, or three years. First-class warehouses to select goods from. Furniture of all descriptions. Best value for the money. Applications considered daily. Full particulars and illustrated list by post, or at the Offices, 98, London-wall, E.C.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—S. and H. JEWELL (estab. 1828) beg to draw attention to their Show Rooms, which contain a large assortment of Chippendale, Inlaid Sheraton, and carved oak furniture in complete sets, complete sets of modern furniture by Gillow, Holland, and others, [illegible] 50 and 51, Little Queen-street, Holborn.

WM. WALLACE and CO.'S NEW BOOK of DESIGNS of ECONOMIC ART FURNITURE post free on application. The best house in London for Cash Buyers. WM. WALLACE and CO., Art Furnishers and Decorators, 151, 152, and 153, Curtain-road, E.C. All goods carriage paid to any station in the kingdom.

THE TOWER FURNISHING, &c., COMPANY (Limited) supply GOODS on HIRE direct from the manufacturer [illegible] Great Tower-street, E.C.

SUPERIOR SECONDHAND FURNITURE.—L. SPILLMAN and CO., noted for the last 20 years for first-class secondhand furniture, invite an inspection of their large assortment in Chippendale, Inlaid Sheraton, and carved oak. Complete sets of modern furniture by Gillow, Holland, and others. [illegible] 14 and 6, Newcastle-street, Strand.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSES or APARTMENTS THROUGHOUT on MORDER'S HIRE SYSTEM. The original, best, and most liberal. Suits all. Founded A.D. 1868. Furniture direct from the Manufacturer, from £10 to £10,000. Cash prices. No extra charge for time given. Catalogues, estimates, Press opinions, testimonials post free. F. MORDER, 248, 249, and 250, Tottenham-court-road, W. Also for Hire only.

FURNISH on NORMAN and STACEY'S WELL-KNOWN EQUITABLE INSTALMENT SYSTEM. No objectionable hiring agreement. 79, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., and 121, Pall-mall, S.W.

LOOKING GLASSES, OVERMANTELS, &c.—[illegible] WILLIAM SPRIGGS and CO., 241, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HAMPTON and SONS.

FURNITURE and DECORATION.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, and

ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE of every description. Inlaid Cabinets, of good design and finish, from £6 10s. Easy Chairs from 37s. 6d. Sofas and Couches, from 70s. Easy Chairs.—Hampton and Sons' Shell Chair, registered design, covered in cretonne, in three sizes, £3 15s., £4 5s., £4 10s. Card, Centre, Writing, Occasional, and Coffee Tables in great variety.

DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY FURNITURE. Sideboards, new designs, from £8 15s. Easy chairs in morocco, from £3 15s.; Dining Chairs in ditto, from 21s. Dining Tables, extending, with screw, with deal tops, from 30s.

SCREENS, SCREENS, SCREENS.

HAMPTON and SONS invite an inspection of their new stock of SCREENS for this season, which are not only an exceedingly fine assortment, but are cheaper than last season, especially Japanese screens.

SCREENS.—JAPANESE, HAND-PAINTED on paper, with decorated cloth backs, four-fold, 5ft. 6in. high, 16s. 6d.; superior ditto, 18s. 9d. 100 GOLD EMBROIDERED JAPANESE SCREENS, on black satin ground, with decorated cloth backs, four-fold, 5ft. 6in. high, superior quality, 35s., and in richer qualities from 55s. to £10. A large quantity of rich silk and gold embroidered screens, on special French satins, in beautiful shades and colourings, from £5 to £25.

SCREENS.—NEW HIGH RELIEF LEATHER PAPER four-fold Screens, sunk panels, bronzed borders, and decorated cloth backs, 5ft. high, from 35s.

JAPANESE CABINETS, carved shitanwood, rich gold-lacquered decoration, inlaid carved ivory and pearl in relief. Several very fine specimens from £12 10s.

OLD CHINESE BLUE and WHITE WARE.—Very rare old specimens, at exceptionally low prices. Taizan Ware.—A new shipment of this most decorative ware, in rich blended colourings and new forms.

ARTISTIC, STANDARD, ADJUSTABLE LAMPS now and special designs, with improved self-extinguishing Burners. A splendid assortment in wrought iron and copper, brass and copper, and all polished brass, from 25s. Table and Suspension Lamps, fitted with all the latest improvements. A choice selection of Lace Lamp Shades, in newest designs and shapes, from 4s. 9d.

BLACK and BRASS FENDERS and SET of IRONS, from 10s. 6d. Brass Fenders and set of Fire Brasses, from 35s. Wrought-iron Curbs, pair of Rests, and set of Irons, from 70s. Coal Vases, in all colours, best make, 12s. 6d. Coal Scuttles, Japanned, art colours, 1s. 9d.; Spark Guards, 1s. 6d.

HAMPTON and SONS' BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

WHITE ENAMELLED SUITES, from 3½ guineas to 50 guineas.

ASH BED-ROOM SUITES, with bevelled edge, silvered plate to wardrobe and toilet glass, tile back to washstand, complete, with pedestal, towel rail, and chairs, £8 15s. 6d.

LARGE BED-ROOM SUITES, in new woods, with 6ft. wardrobe with bevelled-edge silvered plate-glass to centre door, from £17 10s.

IRON FRENCH BEDSTEADS, fitted with double wire-woven spring mattress, wool mattress, bolster, and feather pillow, 55s. 6d.

BRASS FRENCH BEDSTEADS, fitted with double wire-woven spring mattress, hair mattress, feather bolster, and pillow, 90s.

BEDDING, manufactured on the premises from the purest materials, at the lowest possible prices. Bedding purified and remade.

HAMPTON and SONS, Pall-mall East, Charing-cross, London. Works—43, Belvedere-road, S.E.

COMPETITION DEFIED.—SPECIAL NOTICE. Warning to the Public.

GEORGE LEFEVRE, 250, OLD-STREET. Established a Quarter of a Century. GEORGE LEFEVRE warns the public against being misled in entering other shops of similar name, as he is the oldest and original advertiser, who gives the public any single article of furniture at the wholesale trade price for cash. Notice the following special quotations, on view this day at 250, OLD-STREET only.—250.—250.

GEORGE LEFEVRE'S SPECIALITIES:

AT 250, OLD-STREET, E.C., at half the usual prices, to effect a clearance. Great bargains. One visit to 250, Old-street, will pay you for your trouble. 250 is my only shop.

BED-ROOM SUITES to be SOLD, a bargain, very handsome, in walnut, mahogany, and birch, including a full-size wardrobe with large plate-glass door and fitted with drawers, elegant duchesse dressing table fitted with jewel drawers, and full-size marble-top washstand to match, bedside pedestal, cane-seat chairs and towel airer, all on suite, for immediate cash, 12 guineas, worth 25. Bona-fide goods.

FAILURE of CONTRACT.—BED-ROOM SUITES, comprising a 4ft. 6in. by 6ft. 6in. massive brass and enamelled bedstead, fitted with stuffed spring mattress, wool overlay, bolster, and two feather pillows, all covered in best Belgian sateen, large chest of drawers, a solid marble-top washstand, three strong cane-seat chairs, towel airer, a large dressing table, and superior dressing glass, best silvered plate, to be sold at once for £5 15s., less than half their value.

DINING-ROOM SUITES.—Several Secondhand, in oak, walnut, and mahogany frames, covered in leather, velvet, horsehair seating or saddle-bags, from £4 4s., worth £20; mahogany sideboard, fitted with cellarette, £2 10s.; dining tables, extending screws, with leaf, from £1 2s. 6d. Come and compare before deciding elsewhere.—250, Old-street, E.C. Remember my only shop is 250.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, comprising an Early English suite of six chairs, two easy chairs and lounge, spring seats, upholstered and covered in superior tapestry or silk plush borders; an elegant early English cabinet (a walnut), a handsome overmantel, fitted with three best silvered plates and shelves at side, and a very handsome occasional table to match. The entire set, all en suite, price £8 10s., worth double. Note the prices. Also the address—250, Old-street (12 doors from City-road). Established a quarter of a century. No connection with any other shop. To be seen at 250, Old-street only.

NO. 250, OLD-STREET ONLY. Please cut this advertisement out, and bring it with you.

LONGMAN and CO.—CARPETS, CARPETS. CLEARANCE SALE. 500 pieces best Tapestry, old patterns, at 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. 200 pieces best Brussels, 2s., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. per yard. 1,000 Reversible Hearthrugs, 7s. 6d., 10s., 12s., 15s., 21s. each. 171, 172, 173, Tottenham-court-road, W.

LONGMAN and CO. BEDSTEADS. Reduced 30 per cent. 5,000 brass and iron Bedsteads, ready for immediate delivery, at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d. to 10 guineas. 171, 172, 173, Tottenham-court-road, W.

LONGMAN and CO. FURNITURE. Reduced 30 per cent. 20 Dining-room Suites, Mahogany, Oak, and Walnut, covered in Roan Skins, Morocco, Crocodile Leather, Saddlebags, &c., £5 10s. 20 Drawing-room Suites, in Silks, Genoa Velvets, £5 10s. 30 Bed-room Suites, in various hard woods, from £7 10s. 171, 172, 173, Tottenham-court-road, W.

LONGMAN and CO. PIANOFORTE. By Collard and Collard. Sweet tone, in perfect condition. Only £16 10s. Cost 42 guineas. 171, 172, 173, Tottenham-court-road, W.

LONGMAN and CO. SEWING MACHINE. Family Favorite. Excellent machine for dressmaker, £4. Equal to new. Cost £9 9s. 171, 172, 173, Tottenham-court-road, W.

A. LEFEVER. Established 47 years. 226, 228, 230, Old-street, City-road, E.C.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of FURNITURE Previous to extensive alterations. 14 days only. 10 per cent. discount. All goods marked in plain figures.

DINING-ROOM SUITES from 4 to 35 guineas.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES from 4 to 30 guineas.

BED-ROOM SUITES from 3 to 160 Guineas.

BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, from 7s. 6d. to 45 Guineas.

CARPETS, Floorcloths, Linoleums, Blankets, Rugs, China, Glass, and Ironmongery of every description.

PIANOS. Over 120 Secondhand, by most eminent makers, from 10 to 60 guineas. The whole of my stock must be cleared previous to extensive alterations.

CARRIAGE PAID to any station in the United Kingdom on all purchases over £20. or

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed.

A. LEFEVER, 226, 228, 230, Old-street, City-road, E.C.

HOW to FURNISH an EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE for 80 GUINEAS, see Compact Furnishing Guide (new), post free. Carriage paid to any station in the United Kingdom.—A. LEFEVER, 226 and 230, Old-street, E.C.

CATESBY, 185, High-road, Kilburn. For CHEAP BEDDING and BEDSTEADS [illegible] My Specialty—4ft. 6in. Bedstead, Palliasse, Bed, Bolster, and two Pillows, £1 10s.

CATESBY, 490, Harrow-road (Westbourne Park Station). For CHEAP BEDDING and BEDSTEADS. [illegible] My Specialty—4ft. 6in. Bedstead, Palliasse, Bed, Bolster, and two Pillows, £1 10s.

THE LONDON LOUVRE. For FURNITURE, New and Secondhand, of Every Description. For Carpets, planned and fitted free of charge. For Linoleums and Oil Cloths, planned and fitted free. For Bedsteads and Bedding, guaranteed new, pure, and clean. Send for Illustrated Catalogue or call at

G. P. TAYLOR'S (The London Louvre). Telephone 7,098. 28, 29, 30, Chapel-street, Edgware-road, London; or 115 and 117, Oxford-street, Manchester. All goods delivered free or by rail carriage paid.

FURNISH on E. THOMAS AND SON'S EASY HIRE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT. 207 and 209, Tottenham-court-road, and 1, Chenies-street, adjoining. 39 and 41, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W. Hours of business 9.0 a.m. till 9.0 p.m. Town or country. Goods marked in plain figures. No extra charges. Deposit not necessary. Established 1860. [illegible]

Or by monthly or quarterly terms to suit all. Strictly private. Delivery free. Prospectus, estimates, and price lists post free.

STEPHENSON BROTHERS' FURNITURE STOCK, now selling at special prices for cash, or orders over £50 can be arranged on credit terms if necessary. [illegible] Stephenson Brothers. Only entrance 230, Tottenham-court-road.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HIRE SYSTEM. One, two, or three years. Without security.

CO-OPERATIVE—Direct dealing with Furniture Manufacturers. No dealers or commission charges.

HIRE SYSTEM.—COMPLETE FURNISHING. Reliable quality. Low prices.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES are offered by this system. Write for particulars to TURNER and BARR, HOUSE FURNISHERS, 12 and 14, Leonard-street, Finsbury-square, E.C. Established 1868.

THE HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, No. 1, Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, London, E. (ask for New Town Hall). Please note name, "Hackney Furnishing Company," over the door. The company are compelled to notify this on account of mistakes which have occurred. FURNISH on EASY TERMS. [illegible] Deposit optional. Or by monthly or quarterly payments. Prospectus, catalogue, and full particulars post free. Every article selected from £30,000 stock on our own premises, as above. We respectfully ask the public to carefully note address—No. 1, Town Hall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney, E. At Broad-street, book Hackney, turn to right from station. (Notice name over door.)

NOTICE.—MORTLOCK'S, Oxford-street, W. SALE of DINNER SERVICES Still continues. More reductions made to clear house Previous to rebuilding.

MORTLOCK'S.—Many SERVICES offered at half-price. Innumerable oddments, &c., at Merely nominal sums. MORTLOCK'S, 466, 468, 470, Oxford-street, W.

CHINA, GLASS.—To Large Consumers.—Do not purchase till you have seen the immense stock JOHN SEWELL has for SALE or HIRE at his Warehouse, near Victoria Station, Pimlico. Dinner plates, 2s. 6d.; hot water ditto, 10s. dozen; sodas, 1s. 6d. dozen.

BRADFORD'S Universally-approved LAUNDRY and DAIRY MACHINERY. "Vowel" Washing Machines, Wringers and Mangles, Drying Closets, Ironing Machines. | Butter Churns, Butter Workers, Milk Pan Stands, Cream Raisers, Dairy Sundries. New Illustrated Catalogue post free. Practical Washing Machine Lessons every Wednesday and Friday afternoons from two to five o'clock. Ladies are invited. Thomas Bradford and Co., 140 to 143, High Holborn, London, and at Manchester and Liverpool.

OETZMANN and CO. XMAS PRESENTS. NOVELTIES IN DECORATIVE FURNISHINGS, SUITABLE FOR XMAS PRESENTS. Illustrated List post free on application.

OETZMANN and CO. XMAS PRESENTS. CLOCKS, Bronzes, Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, Tea, Coffee, Dinner, and Dessert Services, Ornamental China and Glass, Electro Silver Plate, Table Cutlery, Oriental Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, &c., and a large variety of other articles suitable for presents. Illustrated List post free.

OETZMANN and CO. FURNITURE. 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD (Near Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station).

OETZMANN and CO. 5 GUINEAS. BED ROOM FURNISHED COMPLETE For £5 5s. For illustration and full detailed List see page 162 in ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, Post free on application.

OETZMANN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, the best Furnishing Guide extant, contains coloured and other illustrations, with full particulars and prices of every article required in complete house furnishing, post free on application.

OETZMANN and CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS, and COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAMPSTEAD ROAD (Near Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station). SHILLING CAB FARES from Charing-cross, Euston, King's-cross, St. Pancras, and Waterloo Stations, Regent-circus, and Piccadilly.

HEAL & SON.—GOODS CARRIAGE FREE. All orders over 40s. sent carriage paid to any station in England or Wales. Illustrated catalogues sent free by post. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON. BED-ROOM SUITES. The "Beresford" Suite, in decorated pine, painted any "Art" shade, consisting of Wardrobe, Washstand, Toilet Table with glass affixed, Towel Horse, and two Chairs, 60s. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON. BED-ROOM SUITES. The "Rosebery" Suite in white, decorated with panels of "Lincrusta," consisting of Wardrobe; Washstand with marble top and glass back; Toilet Chest of Drawers with glass affixed; Towel Horse, and two Chairs, £5 10s. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON. BED-ROOM SUITES. The "Lonsdale," in satin walnut. Wardrobe with plate-glass door; Washstand with marble top, tile back, cupboard under, towel rail each end; Toilet Table, with glass affixed, and two Chairs, £7 7s. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON. BED-ROOM SUITES. The "Egerton" in satin walnut. Wardrobe with plate-glass door; washstand, marble top, tile back, towel rails, each end; dressing Chest of Drawers with glass and small drawers on top; Chamber Pedestal, and two Chairs, £10 10s. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON. BED-ROOM SUITES. The "Stanley" Suite in solid walnut or ash. Wardrobe with carved panels, bevelled plate-glass door; Washstand with marble top, tile back, cupboard under; Dressing Table with glass affixed and small drawers on top; Towel Horse, and two Chairs, £14 10s. Illustration post free. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON. BED-ROOM SUITES. The "Cavendish" Suite, in solid walnut or ash. Wardrobe, bevelled plate-glass door, carved panels, 4 drawers and hanging cupboard; Washstand with marble top, tile back; Toilet Table with bevelled plate-glass and small drawers on top; Chamber Pedestal, Towel Horse, and three Chairs, £17 10s. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

HEAL & SON'S CATALOGUES SENT FREE. No. 1, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture. No. 2, Sitting-room and General Furniture. Both sent free by post. 195 to 198, Tottenham-court-road, W.

BLINDS, BLINDS.—Venetian Window Blinds made complete, from 4½d. to 1s. per foot, any colour, warranted. Sun, Wire, Gauze, Spring and Roller Blinds.—Send for estimates, free of charge, to W. PAYNE and CO., Office, 1, Russell-road, Hay-lane, Bermondsey, London, S.E. Old blinds repainted and taped, from 2½d. to 5d. per foot. N.B.—Special prices to the trade and builders. Shop outblinds.

COALS.—WOOD and CO.'S SPECIALITE, large, clean, much liked, 26s.; Silkstone, 24s.; Derbyshire, 22s.; Kitchen, 21s.; Cobbles, 19s.; Nuts, 20s.; best Gas Coke, 11s. per 12 sacks.—34, Coal Exchange, E.C.; Great Northern House, King's-cross, W.C.; 94, High-street, Kensington; Warwick-road, Kensington; 31 to 34, Coal Bays, Elephant and Castle, S.E.

COALS, 17s. 6d.—The GREAT NORTHERN COAL COMPANY deliver their selected Wallsend (large and double-screened) at 17s. 6d.; seconds, 16s. 6d. Cash.—C. Gordon, Manager, 175, Pancras-road, N.W. Prices will advance shortly.

COAL, 14s. 6d.—The AMALGAMATED RAILWAY COAL COMPANY.—All railway companies having amalgamated together to sell their coal brought to London, are supplying them at the following low prices: Best Wallsend, 18s.; Silkstone, 16s.; Kitchen, 14s. 6d.—1, Railway-street, King's-cross Station.

COALS, 20s.—The NEWCASTLE COLLIERY OWNERS, 122, Pancras-road, N.W., deliver their best "Hand-picked" Wallsend (one of the best coals brought to London) at 20s. Newcastle Main Wallsend, 18s.; best Bright House, 17s.; Close Range Cobbles, 16s. Cash.—F. Cross, Agent.

COALS, 23s.—SPENCER'S DIAMOND PIT WALLSEND, strong burning, durable, clean, 23s.; Spencer's Selected, 22s.; F. F. and Co.'s special, 20s.; Silkstone, 20s.; Derby, 19s.; Nuts, 20s.; Kitchen, 18s.; Cobbles, 18s.; Coke, 13s.—SPENCER, FARNDON, and CO., 2, Goldington-crescent, Pancras-road, N.W.

COALS, 14s. 6d.—Why pay more until you have tried the AMALGAMATED WALLSEND COLLIERY COMPANY'S best Wallsend 18s. per ton; Silkstone, 16s.; Derby, 15s. 6d.; Kitchen, 14s. 6d.; free from dust. Quality warranted.—SHELLEY and CO., 18, York-road, King's-cross.

COALS.—F. R. CAMERON and CO.'S Best Coals, 23s. C. and Co.'s selected, 22s.; Best Inland House, 20s.; Best Main, 19s.; Nuts, 18s.; Kitchen, 17s.; Cobbles, 17s.—Chief Office, 169, Pancras-road, N.W.; Depôts, Pancras, Kensington, Paddington, Whitechapel, Walworth, and Shepherd's-bush.

COALS, 15s.; Best Coals, 16s. 6d.—MAPLE and SONS deliver their Best Wallsend at 18s. 6d.; Kitchen, 15s. 6d.; Cobbles, 15s.; cash.—MAPLE and SONS' Coal Office, 78, Clarence-road, Kentish Town.

COALS.—CANNOCK CHASE COALS make the hottest and best fires, which keep alight for many hours without any attention. Best, 23s.; Kitchen, 21s.; Cobbles, 19s. per ton. Contracts made with large consumers.—Sole Agent, J. T. Keene, 65, New Oxford-street, W.C. All other coals at trade prices.

COALS.—25s. Best.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road, E.C.—Lowest cash prices: Best Wallsend, 25s.; Silkstone, 24s.; Derby, 23s.; Kitchen, 21s.; Coke, 11s. Welsh Smokeless and other Steam Coals for manufacturers.—Depôts, Midland Railway, St. Pancras. Letters to City-road.

COALS.—JOSEPH MITCHELL and CO., 368, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross. Mitchell's Main, unequalled, 24s.; best Wallsend, 23s.; best Silkstone, 24s.; Derby, 22s.; Kitchen, 21s.; Nuts, 21s.; Coke, —. Terms cash. Trial orders solicited.

COAL.—NATHL. PEGG and CO. (Established 70 years).—Selected, 26s.; Best Wallsend, 24s.; Silkstone, 24s.; Derby Brights, 22s.; Kitchen, 21s.; Nuts, 20s.; Coke, 13s. Depôts: Warwick-road, Kensington, W.; Clapham-road, S.W.; Maiden-lane, N.; Kew Bridge, W.; and Old Ford, E. Special prices at Forest-hill and Greenwich. Truck loads to any railway station.

COAL.—PHILLIPS' DIRECT SUPPLY.—Class A, best, 23s.; Class B, Silkstone, 21s. and 22s.; Class C, kitchen, 18s. and 19s.; Class D, steam, 17s. 6d., 18s., 19s. 6d. Truck loads direct from the pits to any station. Contracts with the Coal Kings. We are now enabled to supply consumers for 12 months with any kind of coal at 6d. per ton on our cost prices by truck loads for cash.—Phillips and Co., Coal Brokers, 25, Coal Exchange, E.C., since 1851. Telephone No. 2,139.

COALS.—Cash Prices per Ton of 20cwt.: Tyne Main Wallsend (one of the finest coals sold in London), 24s.; seconds, 22s.; kitchen, 20s.; nuts, 20s.; cobbles, 16s.; Coke.—The TYNE MAIN COAL COMPANY, 28, Pancras-road, N.W.; Elephant and Castle, S.E.; 35, Wilton-road, Belgravia, S.W.; and at other local offices and depots in all parts of London.

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COALS, 20s.—BOOTH BROTHERS'—"Telson" House Coal for general purposes, cheerful burning, 20s. per ton, cash. Depôts in all parts of London.—Chief Offices, 15, 17, and 19, Pancras-road, N.W.

COALS.—W. H. LEE and CO.'S CELEBRATED INLAND WALLSEND DOUBLE-SCREENED, 24s.; Seconds, 23s. 6d.; Silkstone, 23s. 6d.; Second Silkstone, 22s.; Durham Wallsend, 23s.; Barnsley, 22s.; Derby, 22s.; Kitchen, 21s.; Cobbles for Kitcheners, 19s.; Hard Cobbles, 18s.; Steam, 18s.; Nuts, 20s.; Small, 15s.; Coke, 11s. per 12 sacks. Discount 6d. per ton on two tons.—W. H. Lee and Co., 12, Pancras-road, N.W., or 125, Tottenham-court-road, W. Terms prompt cash.

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Artificial Teeth, by suction .... Sets from £2 10s.
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Gold Fillings (American) .... From 10s. 6d.
Single Tooth .... From 5s.

Reduced Fees to Servants, &c.

Painless operative dentistry at equally moderate prices.—Send for descriptive Illustrated Pamphlet before consulting a dentist. Consultations free daily, ten till six.—445, Strand (facing Charing-cross Station).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Mr. ESKELL, sen., 56, LUDGATE-HILL, City (facing City Bank), and 445, STRAND (opposite Charing-cross Station), begs to notify that he is PERSONALLY at ESKELL and SONS', the old-established and well-known SURGEON-DENTISTS, at the above addresses.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, 445, STRAND (opposite Charing-cross Station). No other West-end address. Their celebrated ENAMELLED TEETH are specially renowned for durability, use, comfort, and economy. A tooth, 5s.; sets, 50s. Estd. over 50 years.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, 56, LUDGATE-HILL (only City address).—Their celebrated ENAMELLED TEETH can be supplied to country patients and others in one visit. A tooth, 5s.; sets, 50s. Reduced fees to servants, &c. Observe—only City address. Estd. over 50 years.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, 56, LUDGATE-HILL, City (facing City Bank).—Their celebrated ENAMELLED TEETH are superior to any, and can be obtained at less cost. For public speakers, &c., they are invaluable, being lighter and having less bulk than any other kind. A tooth, 5s.; sets, 50s. Pamphlet (enclosed) gratis and post free.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, 56, LUDGATE-HILL, City.—Their celebrated ENAMELLED TEETH cannot break; their colour never changes; and, being perfectly pure, cannot become in any way offensive in the mouth. They are FIXED by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION, thus dispensing with all unsightly and injurious fastenings.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, 445, STRAND (opposite Charing-cross Station).—Their celebrated ENAMELLED TEETH can be removed only at the will of the wearer; require no management; can be adapted to any mouth, and can be altered at any future time, thus saving the cost of a new set. A tooth, 5s.; sets, 50s. Estd. over 50 years.

TEETH.—ESKELL and SONS, 56, LUDGATE-HILL, City.—Their celebrated ENAMELLED TEETH can be supplied without any pain whatever, can be worn on tender gums for years without removal or cleaning, and are celebrated as being the very best to be procured at the least possible expense. Teeth already in use can be altered to this method at small expense. A tooth, 5s.; sets, 50s.—specially note only two addresses, 445, Strand (directly opposite Charing-cross Station), and 56, Ludgate-hill, City. All consultations free.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—To avoid misrepresentation and mistakes, the public are cautioned that ESKELL and SONS' ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION ARTIFICIAL TEETH (a tooth, 5s.; sets, 50s.) can only be obtained at 56, LUDGATE-HILL, City (facing City Bank), And 445, STRAND (facing Charing-cross Station). In consequence of continued complaints no work will be guaranteed unless executed at the above addresses.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DENTAL COMPANY.—The SUPERIORITY of AMERICAN DENTISTRY is fully admitted. It is the great expense that has prevented the majority of the public from availing themselves of its advantages. The Anglo-American Dental Company has brought it within the reach of all, and supply the greatest wonder of the age. The most successful offer ever made to the public. A PERFECT SET from ONE GUINEA; single teeth, 3s. 6d. Our speciality is crown bridge work, which supplies teeth without plate or palate, is acknowledged all over the world, tooth filling a speciality. Stoppings with gold, amalgam, and enamel from 2s. 6d. Painless extraction with gas and cocaine. Testimonials can be seen. Consultation free.—The only address, 16, 17, Poultry, Cheapside, City.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN COMPANY (Reg.), 128, New Bond-street, W. Established for the practice of genuine American dentistry at uniform and moderate fees. Specialities—The adjustment of artificial teeth without any plates or wires whatever. All teeth, however badly decayed, permanently saved. Loose teeth tightened and painless treatment. The privacy of the most refined dental practice is observed throughout the establishment. No appointment or fee necessary for consultation. Hours nine to six. Pamphlet free on application.

The following are the Addresses of the

AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE (Limited):

55, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, S.W. (near Piccadilly).
34, THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W.
44, FINSBURY-SQUARE, E.C., and at
122, KING'S-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Attendance at each address nine till six daily. Pamphlet free on application to the secretary, at each address.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA, 41, LUDGATE-HILL (opposite Hope Bros.). Single Teeth, 2s. 6d. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH used by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY. Country patients supplied in one visit. PAINLESS EXTRACTION with GAS, 5s.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, late R.N., says: "I can recommend Mr. Goodman as a very skilful and humane dentist. His moderate charges should attract to him all classes." Dr. CHARLES HOLMES says: "I can unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Goodman's system." E. VYSE, Esq., writes: "I am indebted to Dr. Andrew Wilson, the editor of 'Health,' for recommending me to your establishment." Pamphlet, "A Revolution in Dentistry," post free.

CAUTION.—"European Mail," Oct. 5, 1888, says: "The system of dentistry practised by Mr. Goodman, originator of Popular Guinea Sets of Teeth, has brought him a reputation both wide and eminent. Hence would-be imitators have copied the style of his advertisements and other misleading methods."

Mr. GOODMAN, Surgeon-Dentist to the Household of H.R.H. the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (late Goodman and Son), 41, Ludgate-hill (opposite Hope Brothers). [illegible]

SOUTH KENSINGTON LADIES' DENTAL INSTITUTION (H. F. Partridge's Association, Registered). [illegible] Originally intended to benefit persons of limited means. Superior ARTIFICIAL TEETH and SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY (American and other improved principles) at greatly reduced charges, especially to servants, by attending Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Prospectus forwarded. Ladies of position will please to forward the above to servants and others. [illegible] H. F. PARTRIDGE, late of Royal College of Surgeons. Hon. Sec. Major H. Holland, R.A. No branches. All consultations free.

TEETH.—A COMPLETE SET, ONE GUINEA, 57, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD. Single Teeth, 2s. 6d. Precisely the same CELEBRATED GOLD and PRIZE MEDAL TEETH used by ATMOSPHERIC SUCTION as advertised at the highest cost by other firms. FIVE YEARS' WARRANTY. One visit required from country patients. Mr. SHAW, Surgeon-Dentist (late manager with Messrs. Eskell), 57, St. Paul's-churchyard (six doors from Cheapside). Hours 10 to 7.

STANTON, the People's Dentist, 335, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—TEETH on VULCANITE, 2s. 6d. each, upper or lower set, £1. Best quality, 4s. each, upper or lower, £2, completed in four hours when required, repairing or alterations in two hours. If you pay more than the above they are fancy charges. Teeth on platinum, 7s. 6d. each; on 18c. gold, 15s.; stopping, 2s. 6d.; extraction, 1s.; painless by gas, 5s.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER, 1s. 6d. The Surest. The Safest. The Best. The Cheapest.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER produces a perfectly natural colour. The gradual change is certain, and for removing scurf, beautifying and cleansing the hair causing it to grow wherever thin, Lockyer's is unrivalled. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

INDIGESTION.—THE MEDICAL REFORM SOCIETY will SEND FREE to all applicants an excellent BOTANIC CURE for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints. Address the Secretary, Botanic Institute, Nottingham.

ROMANELICUM (Registered).—To be had of all Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, and Saddlers, or of the Line Romanelicum Company, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

PROPERTY for SALE and WANTED.

FREEHOLD LAND, £35 per acre, £6 per plot. Beautiful situation, borders of Hants and Surrey. Free conveyance, instalments. No restrictions.—Mr. Brake, 24, New Bridge-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD LAND, for market gardening or building, five acres, near the Thames. Good main road and rail. Price £115 an acre, in lots if desired.—Slade and Butler, 25, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, £25, £42, £73, and £126, arising from a compact estate of exceptionally well-built and attractive houses, in a very busy neighbourhood, five miles only from the Bank. All let. Six times secured. Price 25 years' purchase.—Messrs. Pargeter, 12, Coleman-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD, 13 per cent. clear, of all outgoings.—10 COTTAGES. Price to complete purchase £2,150.—Address Z. W., May's Advertising Offices, 162, Piccadilly, W.

FREEHOLD.—TWO SHOPS, just off Cheapside, well let, to be SOLD. Price £5,800.—Wright and Co., 2, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD nine-roomed RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, The Crescent, Edmonton (No. 2 has just been sold), fronting the high road, with garden and stabling, electric bells, &c. Just redecorated. Fitted with electric bells and all modern improvements. Price £350 each; £40 cash, £320 by instalments of £3 6s. monthly for 12 years. To view apply at No. 17, The Crescent.—Mr. Kyd, 15, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

FREEHOLD.—No. 44, Barry-road, Peckham-rye (near the Common).—Semi-detached HOUSE, containing nine rooms, scullery, and good garden. Just vacated, and handsomely redecorated. Rental value £42. Price reduced to £600; £60 cash, £540 by instalments of £5 5s. a month for 12 years. Key at No. 39.—Mr. Kyd, 15, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.—About £150 a year, in S.W. district, price 25 years' purchase; £30 and £46 10s., at Horsey, at 25; about £60, near Brondesbury, at 24; also amounts of about £40 and £80, in good positions in the North-West of London.—All well secured, and to be SOLD by Mr. Walter Hall, 25, Chancery-lane.

LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.—£48 15s. a year, net, very amply secured upon an excellent block of property, comprising 21 house-shops, workshops, and large piece of land, situate in a good position at Holloway. Held for 84 years, at £13 ground rent, and estimated at £100 15s. per annum. Rack rental estimated at £800. All let. Price £847 6s.—Mr. Walter Hall, 25, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE-ROAD, East Dulwich.—To be SOLD, the convenient VILLA RESIDENCE, No. 274, containing eight rooms, bath room, and usual conveniences. In good repair. Long lease. Ground rent £7 per annum. Price £380. The purchase-money can be paid by a deposit of £25, and the balance can remain on mortgage contract, to be repaid with interest at 5 per cent. per annum by easy quarterly instalments.—Apply to Mr. H. Hooper, Auctioneer, 25, Moorgate-street, E.C.

WILLESDEN-GREEN.—To be SOLD (No. 208, Chaplin-road), convenient HOUSE, in good decorative repair, containing three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, and usual conveniences. Estimated rental £30 per annum. Ground rent £5. Lease about 95 years unexpired. Price £295. The purchase-money may be paid by a deposit of 10 per cent., and the balance may remain on mortgage contract, to be repaid, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, by easy quarterly instalments, also with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. [illegible] may be had free of expense.—Apply to Mr. H. Hooper, Auctioneer, 25, Moorgate-street, E.C.

WOOD-GREEN.—To be SOLD, desirable HOUSE, in good decorative repair, situate in Pelatte-grove (close to the Green Lanes Station and the steam trams to Finsbury Park), containing two bed rooms, bath room (fitted with hot and cold supply), two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, and usual conveniences, with garden. Ground rent £6. Price £320. The purchase-money may be paid by a deposit of 10 per cent., and the balance can remain on contract, to be repaid, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, by easy quarterly instalments. No expense to purchasers.—Apply to Mr. H. Hooper, Auctioneer, 25, Moorgate-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS, £152 12s. a year, secured by 45 cottages, 10 collections. Reversion 74 years. Price £1,500. Also £100 a year by 11 fine shops.—Mr. Montagu Holmes, 50a, Paternoster-row.

SHOP INVESTMENT.—Eight capital shops, in main road, South London. Let on lease at £20, increasing to £70. Ground rent £12 10s. Lease 70 years. Price £725 each.—Mr. Montagu Holmes, 50a, Paternoster-row.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Forest-hill.—Handsome double-fronted RESIDENCE, consisting of ground and first floors (no basement), comprising three bedrooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Frontage 40ft. Good garden. Let at £45, worth £48. Lease 87 years. Ground rent £5 5s. Price £395, worth £500.—Mr. Bacon, 25, Liverpool-street, City.

FREEHOLD.—Holloway, near the Nag's Head.—Convenient RESIDENCE, in thorough repair. With possession. Eight good rooms, &c. Rental value £48. Price £425. Part may remain.—Mr. Bacon, 25, Liverpool-street, City.

FREEHOLD.—Leytonstone, on the Fillebrook Estate.—Two pretty HOUSES. Good road. Well built, convenient, attractive. Very long gardens. One let at £32, other with possession. Price £330 each.—Mr. Bacon, 25, Liverpool-street, City.

TWO long LEASEHOLD COTTAGES, near Kingston, producing £31 4s. per annum. Price £180.—Nightingale and Phillips, Estate Agents, Kingston-on-Thames.

HAMPTON-COURT (near).—16 COTTAGES, producing £140 5s. per annum, for SALE by mortgagees for £950.—Nightingale and Phillips, Estate Agents, Kingston-on-Thames.

FREEHOLD plots of BUILDING LAND, at Kingston-on-Thames, suitable for small villas. Advances to builders.—Nightingale and Phillips, Land Agents, Kingston-on-Thames.

DORKING (five miles from).—FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 120 acres for £4,500. 40 acres park surrounding house, 30 acres woods, with abundance of game.—Nightingale and Phillips, Land Agents, Kingston-on-Thames.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—FREEHOLD corner HOUSE, close to Surbiton Station. Rent £80. Price £950.—Nightingale and Phillips, Estate Agents, Kingston-on-Thames.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS for SALE, to pay about 5 per cent. £30 secured on six houses, Lewisham, price £680; £70 on 13 houses, part with shops, price £1,700; £30 on 16 houses, price £2,500; £150 on 60 houses, price £4,000.—J. Nicholson and Son, 29, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

CHEAP FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.—For SALE, seven shops, near Clapham Junction, let mostly to old tenants, and producing about £300 a year. Price £3,250.—J. Nicholson and Son, 29, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

TWO splendid SHOPS, North London, fine position, producing £135 a year. First-class tenants, butcher and cheesemonger. Held for 85 years, at very moderate ground rent. Price £1,600.—J. Nicholson and Son, 29, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

FOUR thoroughly good SHOPS, N.W. district, commanding appearance, in good repair. Let to first-class tenants, on repairing leases, at rents producing £225 a year. Lease 80 years. Ground rent £12 12s. each. Price £2,500 the lot.—J. Nicholson and Son, 29, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

ESSEX (one hour from London).—FREEHOLD FARM of 39 acres of excellent meadow, arable, and wood. Pretty residence of six rooms, farm buildings, cattle sheds, and loose boxes, in good repair. Price only £20 per acre. (4,285.)—Ostermann and Co., Hampstead-road, N.W.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—Pretty VILLA RESIDENCE. Seven rooms and bath. Nice garden. Lease 87 years. Ground rent £7. Price £630; £500 could remain at 5 per cent.—Ostermann and Co., Auctioneers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road.

SURREY (near Epsom and Betchworth).—Small FARM HOUSE or gentleman's COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with fruit orchard, tennis lawn, and paddock of five acres, stabling, farmery, &c., cow and poultry houses. Price, freehold, £1,500.—Apply to Oetzmann and Co., Estate Agents, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road. (3,553.)

BUSINESSES for SALE and WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, FINANCIAL.

LAND, HOUSES, SHOPS, and OFFICES.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—APARTMENTS.

ARTICLES for SALE and WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Telephone No. 1,339.—Telegraphic address, "Auction," London.—

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS beg to announce that their SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, No. 56, and valuable effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN REMOVING, will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 12.

Catalogues can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS beg to announce that their SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of the executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, of 1, Bryanston-square, W., will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 12.

Catalogues can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY are instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, and following day, at 1, Bryanston-square, W., the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY are instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 1, Bryanston-square, W., the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY are instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 1, Bryanston-square, W., the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 3, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY are instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 1, Bryanston-square, W., the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at the CLARENCE HOTEL, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY are instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 1, Bryanston-square, W., the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 3, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 25, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 4, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Jan. 7, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, the property of a GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUBLEY will include the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Bookcase, Chimney Glasses, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, Rugs, Kitchen Utensils, and other effects, in their SALE by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 1, Bryanston-square, W.

On view the day prior, and morning of Sale, by Catalogues only, which can be had on the premises; or of the Auctioneers, 26, Baker-street, W.

MESSRS. BAKER and SONS will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 26, Baker-street, W., on